

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1919

VOL. XII, NO. 16

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

ENVOY OF SOVIETS REFUSES TO SHOW OFFICIAL PAPERS

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens Says
International Law Insures His
Right to Keep From Public
Correspondence With Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, so-called Soviet Russia representative here, appeared yesterday before the Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged seditious activities, his motion in the State Supreme Court for vacation of the subpoena requiring him to appear again with his correspondence with the Soviet Government having been denied. During the morning session, however, these papers were not mentioned.

In the afternoon, after an executive session of the committee, Mr. Martens again declined to produce his correspondence with the Soviet Government, the chairman directed him to produce it, and he declined once more. It is expected that the committee will enter the State Supreme Court to take contempt proceedings against Mr. Martens.

"I am the duly accredited representative of the de facto government of Soviet Russia," said Mr. Martens. "A de facto government has been defined as such as exists after it has expelled the regularly constituted authorities from the seats of power in the public offices and established its own functioning in their places, so as to represent in fact the sovereignty of the nation." (Moore's Digest of International Law, Volume 1, page 44, quoting from Williams against Bruffy, 96 U. S. 176, pages 185-186.) It is further said by the same authority that a de facto government enjoys "the rights and attributes of sovereignty independently of all recognition." (Moore's Digest, Volume 1, page 72.)

International Law Cited

"Now it is the accepted principle of international law that the correspondence between a foreign government and its representative is privileged. I have applied to Justice Greenbaum of the New York Supreme Court for relief. I have read in the newspapers that my application has been denied, but as far as I know, no copy of the order denying my application has been served upon my counsel. As soon as I am served with a copy of the order of Judge Greenbaum, I intend to take an appeal from his order."

"I have answered all questions pertaining to my own activity within the State of New York. I have produced all my books and correspondence, although I might have claimed privilege under the principles of international law. But, to quote the language of former Secretary of State Hay, in a similar matter, a representative of a foreign government 'cannot be required to divulge information which came in his official capacity, for that is the exclusive property of his government.' (Moore's Digest of International Law, Volume 5, pages 84-85, quoting from Secretary Hay's letter dated April 17, 1899, in the matter of Consular Agent Clancy.)

Resumption of Testimony

Testimony was resumed without further discussion of this subject, and no mention as to whether the committee intended to bring contempt proceedings against the witness.

Mr. Martens declined, when directed by the chairman, to give the name of anyone to whom he had given reference letters to assist his return to Soviet Russia. He said he had issued five or six such papers. He declined

to give the name of anyone who had delivered papers to him from the Soviet Government. His statement regarding his correspondence covered the reasons for his declinations.

Mr. Martens said that Mr. Strom, of the Swedish Parliament, was in charge of the agency in Sweden through which, among other agencies, he sent and received messages from Soviet Russia. He would not give the names of any others in charge of other similar agencies. Mr. Strom represented the Soviet Government in Sweden. Mr. Martens said it was entirely possible for Mr. Strom to represent Soviet Russia and be a member of the Swedish Parliament at the same time.

Mr. Martens had sent some of his papers out of the State, but declined to say where, by whom, or how. He said that the Russian Embassy in Washington, but represented nothing, though received by the State Department.

Conference With F. P. Walsh

Mr. Martens was asked concerning a conference with Frank P. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, and Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin and one of the leaders of the group of "moderate" Republicans, restated the position of the opposition and declared that if the Treaty fight is to be revived the President must take the initiative and resubmit the Treaty to the Senate. Failure on the part of the President to act, they asserted, means that the Treaty is rejected, for the reason that a majority vote to call it up had failed on three different occasions.

The debate on the Treaty and the political record of the Republican Congress was brought about by a motion to displace the railroad bill by the bill extending the life of the Sugar Equalization Board. In yesterday's wrangle over the Treaty each side defended itself by the familiar process of shifting the responsibility, but no action of a positive character resulted.

Mr. Martens denied that his conferences with James Larkin had anything to do with the latter's trial on a charge of criminal anarchy; he had not contributed toward Mr. Larkin's bail. None of the 18 men arrested some time ago for alleged anarchy had appealed to him for aid, and he had nothing to do with any money offered for their bail by Charles Recht, their attorney, and also one of his attorneys. He neither conferred nor corresponded with leaders of the Communist Party of America.

Questioned on Communism

Counsel for the committee failed to make him answer yes or no to the question of whether he favored putting Communist theories into effect in the United States. He knew, not merely believed, that sooner or later every country would become Socialist, and he was doing his share toward bringing about this transformation. The committee asked many questions about conditions in Russia, especially about Petrograd's chief of police, and whether numerous crimes were not punished by execution. Mr. Martens said some crimes other than murder were so punished, but every person arrested had a fair trial before courts elected by the people.

BALFOUR SPEECH AT CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Arthur J. Balfour's speech at the Junior Constitutional Club today, strongly denoted the need for the Coalition Government which had now become a reconstruction government. Solving the problems of previous great wars, he said, was a mere laboratory experiment compared with the present position.

He gravely dwelt on the present economic chaos in Europe, and expressed his sorrow that their greatest ally, America, felt it could not go through with them to the end, in the process of reconstruction. It was impossible for anyone to observe what was going on in central and eastern Europe, without the deepest anxiety for the future for many years to come.

SENATORS DISCUSS PARTY STANDING

Attempt Made to Evade Responsibility for Treaty of Peace
Delay—Document Declared
to Be Still Before the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The status of the Treaty of Peace and the procedure necessary to its resurrection were discussed in the United States Senate yesterday, when Oscar N. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, attacked the record of the Republican Party during the last year and charged that the ultimate fate of the Treaty rests with the leaders of that opposition, as they can revive the Treaty at any time by a majority vote.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, and Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin and one of the leaders of the group of "moderate" Republicans, restated the position of the opposition and declared that if the Treaty fight is to be revived the President must take the initiative and resubmit the Treaty to the Senate. Failure on the part of the President to act, they asserted, means that the Treaty is rejected, for the reason that a majority vote to call it up had failed on three different occasions.

The debate on the Treaty and the political record of the Republican Congress was brought about by a motion to displace the railroad bill by the bill extending the life of the Sugar Equalization Board. In yesterday's wrangle over the Treaty each side defended itself by the familiar process of shifting the responsibility, but no action of a positive character resulted.

Attack on Republicans' Record

"You gained control of the government a year ago last month, and the President in May called you into office, and outside of some supply bills that were killed by a filibuster in the closing hours of the last Congress, I know of no material measures you have accomplished," charged Mr. Underwood. "There never was a time when constructive legislation was more needed. No legislation has been passed that affects the cost of living or reduces taxes or readjusts the Treasury balance to meet conditions."

"Since May a Treaty of Peace has been pending in the Senate. For months it remained in the control of the Republican majority of the Foreign Relations Committee. Then for months we debated it here, reached a vote, and a resolution was adopted which could not command a majority."

"Since the Republican Party came into power, nothing has been placed to their credit on the ledger. They have failed to pass legislation ameliorating the conditions of living. Great strikes and industrial disturbances have faced the country. The President has appealed for aid, and not one line of remedial legislation has been written. The Senate has utterly failed to get together and ratify the Treaty of Peace."

"We have listened to a lecture by the Senator from Alabama," said Senator Lenroot. "As to the failure of constructive legislation, the Senator forgets that since the Republicans came into control they have returned to their owners the telegraph and telephone systems, taken over by the Democrats; they have amended and widely extended the Food Control Act, and accomplished other important measures. True, the Treaty has occupied time to the exclusion of many measures, but the responsibility for its long consideration and ultimate failure is on the Democrats. The Democrats know the responsibility is with the Democratic senators and the President."

"The Republicans cannot avoid the responsibility for the Treaty's failure," protested Senator Underwood. "It lies now on the desk of the president of the Senate, subject to be taken up by a majority vote, and you have the majority."

"The Senate has three times voted against that procedure," interrupted Senator Lodge.

"Yes, but I myself offered a resolution of unrestricted ratification; it was voted on and failed, and then the Senator from Massachusetts moved to reconsider, and then the majority tabled that motion," said Senator Underwood. "That procedure disposed of my motion, but it did not dispose of the Treaty. The Treaty is still before the Senate. It is true that so long as the Republican majority says the Treaty is dead, it is dead for the time being, because the majority will take it up, but any time the majority decides to resurrect it it can quickly do so."

"The President can withdraw the Treaty without the Senate's permission and resubmit it, and thus get it before the Senate," answered Senator Lodge.

"If the Treaty is dead, the President should be notified it is dead, and it should be returned to him," retorted Senator Underwood. "But the trouble is, the Senator from Massachusetts cannot secure a majority of votes to do that."

"The fact is also that no such action is necessary," replied Senator Lodge.

Duty of Majority
"Why should the President withdraw the Treaty? demanded Senator Underwood. "He has sent it to the Senate, the Senate has it and a majority can at any time go into executive session

to consider it, when a motion can be made to ratify it. But it is impossible to get a majority vote to do this. It would be useless for the President to withdraw it and then return it to us. It is now the duty of the majority to work out an understanding with the Democrats here and with the President by which to ratify the Treaty and reestablish a status of peace."

"To some of us," declared William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, "there is a good deal of consolation in this discussion of the fate of the Treaty. If nobody cares to take the responsibility, I am perfectly willing to accept it. I trust it is true the Treaty is dead, and I trust that it may stay dead. If it does, it will be the best job to the credit of the Senate that this body has accomplished in many years, and, if this Senate shall accomplish nothing more, it will have earned the unending gratitude of the people."

"The Treaty of Peace has now passed from the consideration of the Senate to the consideration of the people. The American people have taken jurisdiction of this question, and they will keep it until they give it a final settlement at the election of 1920. Neither pussyfooting Republicans, nor pussyfooting Democrats will have the least influence in keeping this issue from the determination of the people."

VISCOUNT GREY TO LEAVE WASHINGTON

British Ambassador Announces
Return to England on Leave
of Absence—Never Formally
Received by the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Viscount Grey, Ambassador appointed to Great Britain to the United States, it is stated officially, will return to England the first of next year on leave of absence. He notified Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, to this effect yesterday, and gave as his reason a desire to consult with his government.

The special mission on which Viscount Grey came to the United States less than three months ago was understood to be connected with the practical task of making the proposed League of Nations a reality, his advocacy of a league in England having made him peculiarly acceptable to the Administration at Washington. But the United States has not ratified the Treaty of Peace, and while the ratification is pending he will take the opportunity of visiting his home and attending to private affairs.

Owing to the physical condition of President Wilson, Viscount Grey has not been formally received as Ambassador. Until he is so received by the President, he is designated Ambassador appointed; but in this capacity he has had full recognition at the State Department, and has conducted important negotiations. Whether he will see the President informally before he leaves has not been announced, but it is believed the President will want to say good-bye to him.

At the time Viscount Grey agreed to come to the Embassy in Washington, it was definitely understood that he would remain only for a few months; hence his departure, even if it is permanent, is not contrary to original intentions. President Wilson and Viscount Grey entertain the most friendly sentiments toward each other, and that the President will urge him to return to the Embassy is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

Because he had not been received by the President, Viscount Grey was unable to accept many engagements to appear in public that have been offered to him, but in unofficial functions he has widened his circle of friends, and relations between the United States and Great Britain were never more cordial. No authoritative comment upon his successor has been made.

Viscount Grey said yesterday that he hopes to return to the United States soon in a private, if not in an official, capacity, as he wants to become better acquainted with sections of the country that he has seldom visited.

William Tyrrell, who came to the Embassy with Viscount Grey as confidential assistant, and Ronald Campbell, the Viscount's private secretary, will return to England with him. The Hon. Ronald C. Lindsay, counselor of the Embassy, will again be charge d'affaires, after Viscount Grey leaves.

SINN FEIN PREMISES IN DUBLIN CLOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—By a magistrate's order, the premises on Harcourt Street used as a Sinn Fein bank and the Sinn Fein organization headquarters have been closed as being for purposes and in ways prejudicial to public safety and defense of the realm by persons suspected of attempting to cause sedition among civilians.

Homes of Sinn Feiners Raided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—The homes of the prominent Sinn Feiners were raided today by the military and the police and an alderman, Tom Kelly, M.P., was arrested.

BUSINESS BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Bonar Law Answers Questions in Place of Mr. Lloyd George—Russian Problem Is Among Those to Be Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—The House of Commons sat until after 6 a. m. today, a fact which led to protest this afternoon from Lord Robert Cecil and others. Mr. Lloyd George could not be present today to answer a long list of questions addressed to him, but Mr. Bonar Law said that the Home-Rule Bill, which will be presented to the House on Monday, would not be accompanied by the release of all the political prisoners. Taunted with enforcing conciliation by coercion, he blamed those in Ireland who made it necessary.

Asked when and where the inter-allied conference on Russia would take place, he said that the Russian problem would be among those discussed with Mr. Clemenceau and Victor Scialoja, who were now in London. When questioned regarding the Cossack and Volunteer pogrom of Jews in Kiev, following the Bolshevik evacuation, he admitted that the government had corroborated this.

Questions Before Both Houses

Wednesday—Today both the House of Commons and the House of Lords were much occupied with service questions, the former considering the revised navy estimates presented by Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the latter dealing with the future of the air service. Mr. Long, on a supplementary vote for £8,037,800 for navy pay, recognized the great demands made on the country's finances, but maintained the exceptional character of the first year after the war. The navy personnel had been reduced from 407,000 at the time of the signing of the armistice to 150,000. Mr. Long insisted on the impossibility of the Admiralty producing a naval policy at once after such a world convulsion, but declared that all problems affecting the future policy were being examined by a thoroughly competent staff.

Need of Naval Policy Urged

G. Lambert, Labor, urged the early adoption of a definite naval policy. He supported the provision for a harbor on the west coast of Ireland, in the interests of the food supply, in view of the probable future submarine development, and urged the Empire Council to consider the defense of the Empire.

Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Seely criticized the placing of the air force in charge of the War Secretary, as likely to injure the naval side of the air service. Commander Hilton Young urged that the government should quickly decide whether it was going to adopt a power standard, and if so, what that standard should be.

Sir Donald MacLean maintained that, allowing for the difference of cost, Britain was spending many millions more than at the outbreak of the war, yet where in the whole world today was there any serious naval threat?

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor assured critics that the government had no intention of subordinating the air service to the army or navy or of splitting it between them, but the Premier had decided that a separate minister for a unit only one-sixth the size of the army or navy was unjustified. This policy, he argued, could be changed at any time that circumstances made it advisable and any air minister then appointed would find nothing had been compromised by connection of the air service with the War Minister.

Reassuring Statements by Ministers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Arthur J. Balfour, in a speech today at the Junior Constitutional Club, said that peace, although not formally concluded with the Allies' chief opponent, might be regarded as practically assured.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Allies expected the final ratification of the Treaty to be made without further delay. Throughout the latest German "crisis" such as it has been, the attitude, in official quarters here, has been steadily confident, and the above statements remove any remaining doubts.

The way is now clear for important and far-reaching decisions, some of which will undoubtedly be made during the conference here of Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, and Victor Scialoja.

COLORADO FAVORS SUFFRAGE MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado.—Each house of the Colorado Legislature has passed its own resolution for ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Final passage is expected today. The State Senate also passed a resolution calling for an investigation of the state constabulary, which was to have ceased its existence July 15 when funds were cut off, but has continued to make arrests. Sale of constabulary equipment and disposition of seized liquor also will be investigated.

MILITARY SITUATION ON RUSSIAN FRONTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—That the Germans are honestly evacuating the Baltic States, appears quite definite, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed. The Lithuanians have ceased their attacks in the confidence that the Germans are reasonably endeavoring to evacuate peacefully. As to the military situation elsewhere, the Bolsheviks claim a considerable advance in Transcaucasia, which appears justified, and the possible resultant situation, which would require the closest attention, would be their joining up with the Afghans followed by the stirring up of trouble on the northwest frontier of India.

The feature of the South Russian fighting has been the great success of the cavalry, of which both sides have been making effective use. On the East Russian front the infantry, and both sides, are operating with sledges, their tactics being something between those of cavalry and infantry. The relations between General Denikin and the Georgian Government are, meantime, again strained.

FRENCH PREMIER ARRIVES IN LONDON

Object of Visit Said to Include
Discussion of French and British
Burdens Due to Non-Ratification of Treaty by America

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The French Premier, Mr. Clemenceau, was met at Victoria Station on his arrival here this afternoon by Mr. Lloyd George, with whom was Lord Curzon, Jules Cambon, and Sir Maurice Hankey. The greeting of the two Prime Ministers was most cordial. After proceeding to the French Embassy, Mr. Clemenceau drove to Downing Street where he immediately began important discussions with Mr. Lloyd George. There is still much speculation as to the objects of the visit, but it is obvious there are so many important questions, both external and domestic, that there is probably no absolutely dominating question.

Indeed it is the number of important problems that have recently arisen that has compelled the meeting of the two Premiers, with whom will also be Victor Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Secretary.

Importance of Visit

The question may be discussed as to whether what is called the second Peace Conference should be held in Paris or London. Mr. Clemenceau, it is stated, favors Paris.

On all hands, at any rate, this visit is regarded as very important and, as is pointed out in the press, the rejection of the League of Nations and of the Treaty for an indefinite time by the United States Senate has altered for the worse almost every feature in the peace settlement, and this alone provides sufficient material for a few days' discussion.

In addition, as The Times also emphasizes, there is the urgent question of European reconstruction, economics and finance, and also the very urgent question of supplying Europe with coal and food. Also the disposition of Asiatic Turkey is likely to be discussed.

France's Economic Needs

Apart from the above questions, it is thought that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau will consider the situation produced by the American reservations to the Peace Treaty.

France's internal economic situation is a matter which recent events have made of peculiar interest to Great Britain. If the bonds connecting Britain and France have to be strengthened in view of the greater burden which will be thrown upon these countries in carrying out the remaining terms of the Peace Treaty, France wants more coal to work her industries and Mr. Clemenceau will certainly emphasize France's economic and financial needs with a view to measures being concerted to stabilize the rate of exchange.

Object of Mr. Clemenceau's Visit

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The object of Mr. Clemenceau's journey to London is to discuss the allied European policy in view of the fact that the hesitancy of the United States Senate in ratifying the Peace Treaty compels Great Britain and France to adopt a common policy concerning Bolshevism in Russia. Although Mr. Clemenceau does not favor intervention, he believes a common agreement between Britain and France would greatly strengthen the anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia. It is felt to be also indispensable that England and France should adopt a common policy concerning the border states of Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, the Ukraine, and the Caucasus. The affairs of the Orient are also to be discussed.

CHINESE TO BE ADMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CALEXICO, California.—Esteban Cantu, Governor of Lower California, Mexico, has rescinded his Chinese exclusion order and will permit orientals to enter his district.

FULL RESUMPTION OF BITUMINOUS MINING ASSURED

Union Headquarters Officers in
Indianapolis Say Practically
All the Men Will Be Back at
Work by First of the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Work was resumed in the union bituminous coal-mine fields in scattered districts yesterday, according to information which came to the union headquarters. The officials of the union, however, pointed out that most of the telegrams sent to the local unions instructing the men to return to work were not delivered in time for a general resumption of work before today. They expressed the opinion that many fields would be working today, and that by Monday practically all the workers would be at work.

A circular letter explaining to the miners the action of the conference of the union officials in accepting the President's proposal for ending the strike, and pointing out that there was a moral advantage in quick return to work, was prepared for mailing to all local unions. The letter stated that not only was the Nation facing a calamity through the non-production of coal, but that the union officials were in possession of knowledge that "there was widespread suffering in many localities among the members of our organization and their families."

The letter states that whereas Dr. Garfield's proposition of a 14 per cent increase "closed the door of hope to miners for any further increase of wages," the commission to be appointed under the President's proposal has authority to consider an increase in the wages, as well as the other grievances of the miners, and also has the power to make its award, which is expected within 60 days, retroactive. Asking the miners to have faith in their leaders, the letter urges them not to "delay return to work a moment longer than is absolutely necessary."

The letter was signed by the officials of the international union and the district presidents.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the union, left for Washington to attend the Labor Conference called by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Restrictions Relaxed

Early Return to Nearly Normal Conditions Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Limited relaxation on the restrictions on the use of heat and light produced from bituminous coal was announced last night by the Director-General of Railroads, who authorized retail stores to remain open nine hours on Saturdays, instead of six hours as stipulated for other days. As soon as normal production of coal is assured, most of the restrictions will be removed, but until official notice is given, the public will be expected to obey the regulations.

The appointment of a special commission to investigate the coal industry as provided for in the terms of settlement of the strike will be announced within a few days. A Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, will return to Washington tomorrow and the President is expected to be guided largely by his recommendation as to the personnel of the commission. The President yesterday sent the following telegram to John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

"May I not express to you, and through you to the other officers of your organization, my appreciation of the patriotic action which you took at Indianapolis yesterday. Now we must all work together to see to it that a settlement just and fair to everyone is reached without delay."

While the miners did not return to work in large numbers yesterday following the acceptance by their union officials of the government's terms, this was attributed to their desire to await receipt of formal notice of the end of the strike, and by Monday morning the industry is expected to be virtually in full operation. The maximum production before the strike began was 13,200,000 tons for one week. A lack of cars may prevent this volume of production now, but 11,000,000 tons are needed weekly for normal demands, including export trade.

Obedience Insisted Upon

While New York City Is Favored, It Must Follow Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, who is in charge of coal conservation here, said yesterday that every effort would be made to reduce the hardships placed upon the city by the order affecting industries and occupations, but it could not be assumed that orders carefully considered in Washington could be disregarded. Restrictions therefore would be continued for the present.

Mr. Nixon has found much evidence of disregard of the rules. "It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the people of this community," he said, "that these rigid rules are put into

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, U.S.A. Post office paid at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR DECEMBER 12, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 11
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Exporters to Hold Meeting.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Credits Needed for Prosperity.....	
Show Buyers in Boston.....	
Earnings of Railroads.....	
Government Wool Auctions.....	
Editorials.....	Page 15
The Building Up of Czechoslovakia.....	
An Ambassador's Recipe for Happiness.....	
The Coal Settlement and the Public.....	
South Australia's Industrial Code.....	
On Choosing Names.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
Education.....	Page 16
School Conditions in Italy.....	
Greek Schools in Thrace—II.....	
Education in Mill Communities.....	
Shakespeare's School.....	
School Changes in Sacramento, California.....	
Education Notes.....	
General News.....	
Papers Withheld by Soviet Envoy.....	1
Viscount Grey to Leave Washington.....	1
French Premier Arrives in London.....	1
Business Before House of Commons.....	1
Senators Discuss Party Standing.....	1
Convention of All Liberals Proposed.....	1
Private Railroad Handling Assailed.....	2
Problems Facing Soviet System.....	2
Council Approves Warships Report.....	2
Wilson-Lansing Break Is Denied.....	4
Beer Case Before Supreme Court.....	4
Senate Postpones Action on Sugar.....	4
Motion Picture Censorship Bill.....	5
Campaign on Foot for Daylight Saving.....	5
Republican Party Forces Mobilized.....	5
Leans to Nations by Europe Opposed.....	5
Portugal's Aim Is National Unity.....	6
Some Facts About Scotland's Canals.....	6
Commission to Egypt Is Praised.....	7
Antonio Maura as a Power in Spain.....	7
Scenes From Out Russia's Civil War.....	7
Boston Tax Collections.....	9
Passage of Meat Packing Bill Urged.....	9
Illustrations.....	
Mountains in Tibet.....	9
Alfred Peaton.....	10
Fashion Design.....	12
"Spring," by Frederick Walker.....	17
Labor.....	
Full Coal Mine Resumption Assured.....	1
Sporking.....	Page 10
Keogh Is Winger for Marglin.....	
Blackburn Rovers Win Game.....	
Dana Winner of Squash Tourney.....	
Letters.....	Page 2
The League of Nations.....	
(Paul Stark Seelye).....	
Special Articles.....	
The Window of the World.....	3
Serbian Women in Reconstruction—I.....	3
George Eliot and Youth.....	3
Gypsies in the City.....	3
Mountain Flowers of Tibet.....	9
The Household Page.....	Page 12
Fashion Forecast for 1920.....	
Swedish Textile Art.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 17
"A Jolly Good Fellow".....	
Twilight in the Great Smokies.....	

operation because it is necessary. Those not obeying it will have their current cut off, entailing much hardship to the general public. If this community is found to be so lacking in self-discipline that those controlling coal conservation for the nation find their efforts interfered with, we may suffer a cutting off of coal supply."

Under a ruling from Washington there will be no curtailment of industrial power for the present. "Owing to the fact that this is an anthracite city in general, we have after careful study of resources been able to very greatly favor this community," Mr. Nixon said. "The ending of the strike only brings us nearer to the time when reserves shall be restored and unlimited use of fuel can be resumed."

Miners Return Slowly

Normal Production Not Expected to Be Attained This Week

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Normal production of coal will not start in western and central Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, northern West Virginia, and the Georges Creek and Potomac fields of Maryland before next week. This is the opinion of operators in the various districts.

Few miners have returned to work yet. Many prefer to wait until Monday, while others are out because they demand notification of the end of the strike on stationery bearing the official stamp of the union. Telegrams received by the local unions were signed "Lewis," and this is insufficient, in the opinion of many of the miners, who will not accept press or telegraphic reports.

However, in many districts, shipment of coal is under way, especially in the vicinity of Fairmont, Clarksburg, and Morgantown, West Virginia. Operations were resumed in this district early in the week, but the majority of the miners did not return until advised that the strike was over. Operators yesterday asserted that 1200 cars of coal were shipped from this district.

The conservation edict of Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, caused surprise here. It is in full force, however, and department stores are open only six hours a day, while trolley cars are operating without heat during the rush hours. It is expected that the ban will be lifted within a few days. Some are urging that an embargo be placed on coal shipments from here, in order to force immediate removal of restrictions. Such action, however, is not likely.

Chicago Reports Progress

Coal Cars to Be Given Preference on Freight Schedule

CHICAGO, Illinois—Twenty thousand tons of coal for the Chicago public schools, which was seized last week by the regional coal committee, has been released to the Board of Education, and the schools are expected to return to their usual hours the first of next week. Restrictions placed on the city's industries and business places will be lifted gradually as the movement of coal begins. Plans are being made for the return of railroads to their normal basis. Stringent rules regarding the use of fuel, gas, and light are still in force; office buildings are opening at 9 o'clock and closing at 3:30, and industries are running part time.

R. H. Ashton, director of the northwestern region of the United States Railroad Administration, has issued orders for the routing of cars back to the coal mines in Indiana, Iowa and Illinois, and coal cars, loaded and empty, are to be given preference over all other freight.

With the miners back at work, it will be Monday before a substantial amount of coal will be produced, it was stated, at the office of the Illinois Coal Operators Association here, on account of the cleaning of the mines and the blasting required before the actual moving of coal begins. The coal operators' office claimed that but few miners returned yesterday.

Alabama Miners Return to Work

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Miners in the Alabama coal fields who have remained out of the mines will return to work without delay, it is announced by J. L. Clemons, secretary of district No. 20. Coal operators claim production already had been brought up to 80 per cent of the normal.

Boston Coal Conservation

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Coal conservation regulations in Boston, which include a six-hour day in the stores and other restrictions, must be retained for a considerable time, regardless of coal strike developments, it was said yesterday. It was also announced that violators of the fuel regulations will be punished by being deprived of heat, light, and power.

NON-PARTISANS URGE SOLDIERS' BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—A national soldiers' bonus, sufficient to compensate all members of the United States military and naval forces for the difference between the salaries they would have earned as civilians and their pay while in service, was advocated by the National Non-Partisan League Executive Committee in session here last night. To raise the huge appropriation this plan would require, the committee recommended that high taxes be imposed on makers of munitions and other war material. If this proved insufficient, they proposed a tax on excessive incomes amounting to 100 per cent over a

fair income which they failed to specify.

Compulsory military training under any name in time of peace was condemned by the committee as a form of "Russification."

The use of the court's injunction in the coal strike was censured, while the Plumb Plan for nationalization of railroads was approved.

COMMUNIST LABOR MEMBER ARRESTED

California Woman Arrested as Criminal Syndicalist and Released on Habeas Corpus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Membership in the Communist Labor Party was declared criminal under the California syndicalism law yesterday when Miss Anita Whitney was held to answer in the Superior Court on the charge of criminal syndicalism by George Samuels of the Oakland Police Court. After spending a few hours in jail Miss Whitney was released on a writ of habeas corpus, and J. E. Pemberton, her attorney, stated that the constitutionality of the act would be tested at once.

Miss Whitney has been one of the leading suffrage and civic workers in California, and is a niece of Stephen J. Field, former justice of the United States Supreme Court. It was shown that Miss Whitney was a member of the Communist Labor Party. In his decision, Judge Samuels said: "There is no doubt that the Communist Labor Party is constituted and organized for the purpose of bringing about a revolution in our social and political forms, if not by peaceful means, then by any means that will effect this change. Such is the avowed declaration in the manifesto that has been adopted by this party and given circulation, in which it is declared that the golden opportunity for revolution is at hand. The manifesto challenges the existence and maintenance of our government."

BRITISH SHIPYARDS AND 44-HOUR WEEK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation has appointed a committee of six to cooperate jointly with a similar committee from the Employers' Federation to investigate and report on the economic effect of a 44-hour week throughout the industry. It is proposed that the committee shall visit the United States, to ascertain the effect of the introduction of a 44-hour week in the shipbuilding yards there.

Situation in Iron Molders' Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Steps to effect a settlement in the iron molders dispute are being taken, and the employers have intimated their willingness to meet a representative of the unions concerned. It is expected that a conference to discuss the settlement terms will be held in a few days.

A sub-committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation has been active in trying to bring the parties together and the Trades Union Congress parliamentary committee is using its influence to secure the reopening of negotiations.

RESERVE BOARD URGES BUILDING DELAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Federal reserve banks are advised by the Federal Reserve Board, in a statement issued yesterday, to get along with their present quarters until the present cost of building decreases. "A careful survey of building conditions," says the statement, "has demonstrated the fact that building materials and construction costs have recently advanced to too high a point to justify the board in authorizing building at this time. It is impossible to say when the building operations of the federal reserve banks will be begun, as this is a matter which must be determined by developments in building conditions."

MEN IN NAVY GIVEN THE D. S. MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Several hundred officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy have been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service in the war. A list of more than 150 recipients made public yesterday included Rear Admiral W. S. Sims and others who were conspicuous in the hostilities. The medal is of bronze, having an anchor with laurel leaves in bas-relief and a background of naval vessels. On the reverse side is a shield on which the name and rank of the recipient are inscribed.

MISSION OF EXPERTS TO BE SENT TO PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—At a meeting of the foreign affairs committee of the National Assembly held today, it was decided to send a mission of experts headed by the Privy Councillor, Mr. von Simson, to Paris with an exact list of all dock material in Germany. This mission will go to Paris with the purpose of showing to the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference that Germany is unable to carry out the entente demands as contained in the notes handed by Baron Kurt von Lersner at Versailles on Monday.

COUNCIL APPROVES WARSHIPS REPORT

Question of German Vessels Discussed in Presence of French Minister of Marine—Rumania Expected to Sign Treaties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Supreme Council considers that the communication made by General Gortals, head of the Rumanian delegation, indicates a definite decision on the part of the Rumanian Government to agree to the St. Germain and Bulgarian treaties and it is believed that the signatures will be exchanged after a brief delay. The Supreme Council has approved the modifications to be made in the Treaty protecting the minorities in Rumanian territory. Considering the great difficulties which delayed the departure of the courier who was bringing the reply of Rumania, the Supreme Council has decided to grant a supplementary delay of 48 hours.

The Supreme Council has also examined two telegrams from the head of the Hungarian Government, complaining of the Rumanian occupation and declaring that the government cannot send the two experts necessary for the peace negotiations, as one, a Transylvanian, is detained by the Rumanians and the other, a Slovak, is detained by the Czechs.

In the presence of George Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, the Supreme Council discussed today the question of the warships belonging to the German fleet which are to be turned over to those of the powers for coast patrol. The Supreme Council has also approved a report of naval experts on the German warships which are to be destroyed, after a certain delay, by each of the countries to which they will be given.

The Supreme Council has decided that the reserve Turkish gold deposited in Berlin, which had been brought by the Imperial German Government, will be transferred to Paris. It has also sanctioned the dispositions of the reparations commission, concerning the establishment of the customs duties by the German authorities, who will be notified of said dispositions after the date of the enforcement of the Treaty.

On Serbia's request the Supreme Council has agreed to modify the Hungarian treaty and as the bed of the River Dravevaries, the old Serbo-Croatian frontiers will be adjusted.

Comment in the French Newspapers

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In the opinion of French newspaper writers, notably "Pertinax" in the "Echo de Paris," and St. Brice in the "Journal," the departure of Frank L. Polk, the Undersecretary of State of the United States and the other American delegates from Paris closed one stage of the Peace Conference—the stage of the League of Nations. It is declared that while "the hollow shell of the League may perhaps remain, the era of alliances has returned," and that Mr. Clemenceau goes to London to tighten up the entente cordiale.

"Brice with America," remarks Pertinax, "it will be more difficult. The French people, and even the government, labor under the delusion that it is only necessary to reveal in idealistic programs to be assured of American assistance. This is quite untrue. Americans are fond of humanitarian sentiments but believe that charity begins at home."

The departure of the American peace delegation from Paris is commented upon by all the newspapers this morning. "Some of the papers adopt a tone of pessimism. The declaration of the American Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass, in declining to take measures to stabilize exchange with France is prominently displayed on the front page in one paper opposite an article on the departure of the delegation and comment.

Mr. Clemenceau's paper, the "Homme Libre," however, takes an optimistic view of the situation, saying:

"The American Senate's attitude, although contrary to the veritable interests of the world's peace, is not representative of the American people's sentiments toward us. Business is business, but the time has passed when nations content themselves with dealing strictly with business."

"America, which made war so well, came into it late, but regained the time lost. America is coming into the peace also belated, but when she does, she will enter the League of Nations."

Demand by Egyptian Mission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—After maintaining a peace delegation in Paris for over a year without receiving any official recognition, the Egyptian mission today formally demanded that the Allies annul the treaty clauses which maintain the English "protectorate."

WRIT OF ERROR IS DENIED MR. BERKMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Seldom does the Supreme Court of the United States act as swiftly as it did in deciding the case of Alexander Berkman, convicted anarchist who appealed from a New York court for a stay of deportation. The case was taken under advisement on Wednesday and a decision denying Berkman a writ of error was given yesterday. Mr. Berkman was taken in charge by officers of the Department of Labor, who will return him to Ellis Island for deportation soon to Soviet Russia. No further recourse is open to him. The case of Emma Goldman, taken

under advisement at the same time, was not decided yesterday, as the court desired further records in her case, and will give a decision next Monday. She was denied bail pending a decision.

Harry Heimbarger, counsel for the two anarchists, was present when the decision in the Berkman case was given. He was prepared to furnish bail for both clients, but was given no opportunity to do so. It is not expected Mr. Berkman will be deported before Monday, when it will be known whether Miss Goldman is to be deported.

CONVENTION OF ALL LIBERALS PROPOSED

Launching of New Party Next Year Recommended to St. Louis Conference—Affiliation With Labor and Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A recommendation for a national convention of all liberals to be held not later than July, 1920, at which a new political party would be launched, was presented here yesterday to the Committee of Forty-Eight's national conference of liberals. It is proposed that the executive committee confer with other similar conventions between now and next July, so that they may arrange to work together in case the recommendation is adopted. It is planned to make the national organization of the Committee of Forty-Eight permanent.

The platform committee has offered a 150-word "post-card platform" which it is expected will be adopted today. It follows:

Proposed Platform

Public ownership of stockyards, large abattoirs, grain elevators, terminal warehouses, pipe lines and tanks, and other public utilities, such as coal, oil, natural gas, metal deposits, water power and large commercial timber tracts; no land including natural resources and no patent to be held out of use for speculation or to aid monopoly; equal economic, political, and legal rights for all, irrespective of sex or color; immediate and absolute restoration of the constitutional right of free speech, free press and peaceful assembly; abolition of injunctions in labor cases; Labor's effort to share in management of industry and Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing are upheld; increased progressive income and inheritance taxes demanded to bring about gradual disappearance of vast fortunes; taxation to force idle land into productive use.

In the interval before the proposed convention, a special effort is to be made to affiliate with various farm organizations, and Labor bodies. A national organization is to be created and the nation is to be divided into five organization zones.

Labor Driven Into Politics

Duncan MacDonald, of the Illinois United Mine Workers, in an address said Illinois miners would not accept the mine settlement and announced that Labor was going into politics in America because it had been driven into it.

The principal fight made against the proposed 150-word platform is being made by the single taxers, as they have a large proportion of delegates. This has brought them into collision with the farmer delegates.

Among the better-known delegates in attendance at the convention are Amos Pinchot, of New York; George L. Record, State Tax Commissioner of New Jersey; J. A. H. Hopkins of New York, former treasurer of the Progressive Party; Lincoln Colcord, writer of sea tales, Washington, District of Columbia; Gilson Gardner, of the Scripps Editorial Board; Western Starr, of South Dakota, former ranch neighbor of Theodore Roosevelt; Frank Stephens, Ardmore, Delaware, sculptor and head of a single tax colony; Charles Zuehl, Boston, Massachusetts; Willis Mason West, professor of history, University of Minnesota; Lynn Haines, Washington, District of Columbia, editor of the "Searchlight"; Tyrell Williams, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri; Frederick William Petibek Lawrence, of London, England, is a visitor and addressed the convention on Wednesday night.

NEW PRESIDENT OF SWISS CONFEDERATION

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—

Dr. Giuseppe Motta was elected President of the Swiss Confederation by the Federal Assembly today, succeeding Dr. Gustav Ador. Dr. Motta is Vice-President of the Confederation for the present year and was chosen to the presidency in conformity with the customary rule of promotion. He was once previously the President of the Republic, serving for the 1915 term.

Edmund Schulthess, who was the President in 1917, was today elected Vice-President for 1920.

I. W. W. OPPOSED TO WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—Much of the time at the I. W. W. trial in the United States Court here yesterday was given to identification of correspondence of propaganda excerpts read from Solidarity, the I. W. W. newspaper, of the issue of July 17, 1917. Members joining the military service of any nation always have been expelled from the I. W. W., that paper stated. It advised further that the workers drafted should claim exemption on the ground they were I. W. W. members and opposed to war.

PRIVATE RAILROAD HANDLING ASSAILED

Senator La Follette Says Rates Would Be Raised if Systems Were Returned, but Lowered if Government Kept Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Continuation of government operation and control of the railroad system of the country would result eventually in a general decrease of rates for the Nation, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, forecast in the railroad debate in the Senate yesterday.

The Wisconsin Senator continued his fight against the Cummins bill, which authorizes the return of the roads to their owners as soon as legislation can be perfected. The return of the roads as proposed in the Cummins bill, said Mr. La Follette, would mean an immediate demand for increased rates and a proportionate increase in the cost of all the necessities of life. Returning to the attack on the management of transportation by private interests, the Senator asserted that he had thousands of letters from railroad employees charging "waste and extravagance" in the conduct of the roads. Locomotives, he charged, were permitted to stand in cold water and freeze to the railroad tracks under the old regime.

Propaganda Forecast

"The roads want the Cummins bill," he said. "If they cannot get that, they want the Esch bill; anything to get the roads back and increase rates. The owners of the properties stand ready to spend \$1,000,000 to discontinue government control. I have learned of a program contemplated by the railroads to urge the public to accept an increase in rates. They are ready to spend large sums of money to educate the public."

A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, the author of the bill, argued that the Interstate Commerce Commission would control the question of rates, protect the public and refuse an increase in rates if the roads were making money.

Senator La Follette recited instances when the Iowa Senator to issue with the Interstate Commerce Commission rulings in regard to rate charges.

"Is it not possible the commission can issue rulings and decrees in this regard which are not in the best interests of the public?" Senator La Follette asked.

Commission Defended

Defending the integrity of the Interstate Commerce Commission and its interest at all times in the public weal, Mr. Cummins asserted that the guarantee to the carriers proposed in his bill is to be based on the actual value of the property.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is unable to determine the value of the property," replied Mr. La Follette. "The guarantee would be based on the watered stock of the lines. You have no basis to fix fair rates on. You turn over rate control to a body which has not refused an increase since 1910."

"In my opinion," said Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, "the railroads should not be returned to their owners until next spring. Operating costs are at their highest and revenues at their lowest. But perhaps it is true that when Casar speaks he cannot thereafter change his mind. I say, however, that if the President does return the railroads in these circumstances and if bankruptcy follows, the responsibility will be upon him alone."

Senator McKellar Against Bill

Senator La Follette summed up his arraignment of the bill by charging that it was unconstitutional and that the Labor provisions of it were unworkable.

Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, opposed the bill and urged more careful consideration. The Tennessee Senator put forward the somewhat novel argument that the measure drafted by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee was "Bolshevism in the extreme," and compared it with the Plumb Plan. The proponents of this plan would classify the Cummins measure as "capitalistic and reactionary," but on the other hand

BEAUTIFUL PERIOD FURNITURE now on exhibition, the product of the best manufacturers of this country; also ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS.

Our location and business methods make it possible to sell you these goods at exceptionally low figures—at worthwhile savings.

THE GEO. D. KOSCH CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO

EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105th ST.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

"DEPENDABLE" INSURANCE

and REAL ESTATE SERVICE

The D. H. Goldsmith Co.

CITIZENS Bldg.—BOTH PHONES CLEVELAND

Davis "Good Clothes"

Embrace all the quality wearables for men and boys from hose to hats—as well as tailored outer garments for women

THE W. B. DAVIS CO.

227-235 EUCLID AVENUE - CLEVELAND

the application of the epitaph, it was assumed, may merely indicate the wide scope of interpretation given to the word "Bolshevism," even by United States Senators.

Mr. McKellar at this point refused to proceed because there were less than a dozen senators in the Chamber during a discussion of "the most important piece of legislation in the last half century." This was not because of lack of interest, it was said, but because, as John Sharp Williams (D.), the veteran Senator from Mississippi, would say, senators had already made up their minds and were attending to their business in their offices and at the departments.

After a quorum was secured Mr. McKellar continued his discussion, but did not develop the argument along the expected line of a possible comparison between the framers of the bill and "soviet commissars."

Faults Seen in Rail Bills

R. S. Lovett Calls Both Esch and Cummins Measures Unsatisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Esch bill, in providing a revenue guarantee for six months after the end of federal control of the railroads, fails to meet the emergency which it recognizes and assumes to provide for, according to Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific system, in a memorandum forwarded yesterday to members of Congress. Mr. Lovett, who finds both the Esch and the Cummins railroad bills unsatisfactory, says the former perpetuates regulations made under abnormal conditions in war time regardless of return to normal, does not prohibit or discourage strikes, and makes permanent all decisions of the United States Railroad Administration or the commission of eight applying to individual carriers, unless superseded by an adjustment board, which latter is considered unlikely, as the unions have one-half the membership of such boards.

The Cummins bill, Mr. Lovett says, contains many wise provisions which would go far toward solving the railroad problem, but it would almost ruin the credit of the roads by its proposal that Congress declare railroad owners not to be entitled to earnings that they may save from rates prescribed by the government, thus receiving a reasonable return on their investments.

Mr. Lovett says that in order to keep pace with the growth of the country, or to finance many of the requirements for extensions and betterments, estimated to cost \$1,000,000,000 annually, railroad credit must be reestablished.

Manufacturers Indorse Cummins Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Members of the Manufacturers Council of the State of New Jersey have indorsed the Cummins railroad bill.

NAVAL LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A navy legal aid society to provide proper counsel for navy men who may be court-martialed has been formed in this city. William McAdoo, city magistrate, was elected president. Charles E. Hughes and Rear Admiral Gleaves were elected to the board of trustees.

GEN. GOURAUD'S TASK IN SYRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—On his arrival at Beirut, General Gouraud, commander-in-chief of the army in the Levant, made a speech in which he stated that his task in Syria consisted in relieving the British troops, as decided upon by both governments, and in insuring order.

RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG 507-9 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio
Men's Clothing - Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

Immaculate Laundering is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co. Pros 2335 Cleveland

J. H. HEIMAN DIAMOND SPECIALIST
Through to Arcade 162 345 Euclid Ave. CLEVELAND, OHIO
Special attention given to Emblem Pins of all kinds

The B. Dreher's Sons Co PIANOS
Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

WALL PAPER 5c, 10c up to 25c Per Roll
Brighten up your home for the winter.
THE ROHN WALL PAPER CO. 312 Prospect Ave., Opposite May Co. CLEVELAND, O.

Pianos—Player Pianos Victorrols—Victor Records
The HARMONY MUSIC SHOPPE CO. 33-35 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

PROBLEMS FACING SOVIET SYSTEM

Nicholas Lenine, in Address Before First All-Russian Congress at Moscow, Says Organization in Villages Is a Fundamental

LONDON, England (December 2)—

Nicholas Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, in an address before the first All-Russian Congress at Moscow, as quoted in a wireless dispatch from Moscow, declared the fundamental problems confronting the Soviet Government were organization in the villages and the gaining of an exploited "middle" peasantry. He claimed progress in stabilizing the soviet system.

Criticizing the middle peasant, designated as "well to do," for "exploiting the hungry worker," Mr. Lenine is quoted as saying:

"A peasant owner who has a margin of grain is accustomed to regard it as his own property, which he can sell freely. To sell the margin of grain in a hungry country is to convert oneself into a speculator and an exploiter. The peasant who exploits is our enemy. Not all the peasants, by far, understand that free trade in grain is a crime against the State."

A peculiar problem is presented by the "Kulaks" or well-to-do peasants, according to Mr. Lenine. "In the mass," he declared, "they are on the side of the capitalists, and are not content with the revolution which has taken place. It will be necessary to wage a long struggle yet against this group. The mass of the middle peasantry stand among those who exploited others. Here is our most difficult task."

For the present there is "no choice," Mr. Lenine said. "We must assist the workers, or the least hesitation will give victory into the hands of the landowners and capitalists. To spread this idea is our first and fundamental problem."

Progress in the movement for the organizing of land communes and guilds was claimed by Mr. Lenine. "I must say, however," he added, "that there have been many defects. Everywhere old exploiters have crept into soviet agriculture, and they must be driven out or placed under control of the proletariat."

Assistance of persons possessing technical knowledge was admitted as necessary to the soviet system. "It is impossible to construct Communism without a supply of technical skill and culture, which, however, are concentrated in the hands of the bourgeois specialists," said Mr. Lenine.

ARMOUR SEGREGATION PLANS ARE DENIED

CHICAGO, Illinois—A report that the separation of the various interests of Armour & Co., one of the five big packing companies, into a large number of separate corporations, was under way, was denied at the office of the company here last evening. Plans for financing the packing company have been discussed for some time past. It was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and two methods were mentioned—one that of segregation, and the other of refinancing of the existing company. Nothing has been decided upon it was said



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Flags Aloft

Lord Mayor's Day preferred to keep exactly to the character which has been laid down as typical November weather. The least said about it, therefore, the better. And grayness continued and that kind of unkindness in the wind at street corners which makes men turn up their coat collars. Nothing particularly amusing could be expected in the Strand the Monday following Lord Mayor's Saturday. Nevertheless, turning into it from Norfolk Street the Strand is found to be smiling, a gay smile slowly spreading over its face from St. Clements to the old Lyceum. Venetian masts are already set at intervals, and clusters of flags in which gold and blue and yellow are as conspicuous as the inevitable blue, white and red lie all in a row along the Somerset House pinnacles; one by one they swing aloft until they quite conquer November and its dismalness. From some corner of memory springs a picture—an old, old silk picture of China in the Sung period—a gala day in some Celestial city, and on the light russet of the background a sheath of Chinese flags. There is red and blue and yellow in that sheath, held aloft in the sky of old Cathay some 700 years and more ago. A sameness in these flag decorations of East and West bridge distance and the centuries.

China's Phonetic Language

A change that cannot but have a profound influence on the future of China is taking place in the adoption of the new national phonetic writing, the *Chu Yin Tzu-Mu* that was established by government decree a year ago as the national written language, and is now being taught far and wide throughout the nation. Progress, according to a writer in Asia, has been remarkably rapid, reaching even remote towns, and presenting the spectacle of a nation being made literate by determined action on the part of the government. Books and magazines have come into print; newspapers are finding wider and wider constituencies; the typewriter has entered into Chinese business; week by week a larger number of Chinese become able to read. Where the Chinese scholar formerly needed five or six years to master the 46,000 or more ideographic characters of the past system of writing, a month or two serves to acquire a working acquaintance with the characters of the new phonetic system. *Chu Yin Tzu-Mu* uses 39 symbols, consisting of 24 initials, 12 finals and three medials or connecting sounds, and with this equipment accomplishes the important business of changing spoken into written or printed speech. The characters have no resemblance to the Roman alphabet, but they represent all the sounds in what is evidently destined to become the national language; and for the first time in Chinese history the thought becomes tenable that education in China may become universal. The so-called Mandarin is the basis of the new national language, and it begins by introducing a standardized pronunciation to offset the fact that natives of various provinces, although nominally speaking Mandarin, have pronounced it so differently that each province practically had a separate language. It has become, in fact, as easy for a boy in China to learn to read and write as it has long been for boys in other countries.

Fighting on Both Sides

Many a soldier during the war fought on both sides, for the case was common that men of the smaller nationalities under Austrian dominion were compelled to enter the Austrian Army, fought for the Central Powers, were taken prisoners, and then enlisted with the Allies and fought with great enthusiasm against Germany. But the case must be rare when a soldier fought so well for both sides that both sides decorated him, and the contributor who tells in the *Red Cross Magazine* the story of Jaafar, the Arab, very likely contributes a unique instance. Jaafar in the early period of the war commanded a division against the British at Gallipoli, and so well did he fight that the Germans decorated him with the Iron Cross, and sent him to an important command in Egypt. There the British captured him, and Jaafar, Iron Cross and all, found himself prisoner of war at Cairo. Meantime Emir Feisal joined the Allies, and Jaafar begged the British authorities to let him out of confinement and into Emir Feisal's army. The permission was granted, and Jaafar proved himself no half-hearted recruit. Again the time came when he had won decoration; and this time the British decorated him with the Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

"I've thrown my Iron Cross away," said Jaafar, when he accepted the British decoration.

Non-Existent Arctic Lands

A change must be made on the maps of the arctic regions, for on the report of Storkersen, second in command of Stefansson's arctic expedition for the Canadian Government, Keenan Land has no actual existence. Over the place where Keenan Land has been supposed to be for about half a century Storkersen and his fellow explorers drifted on an ice floe, making soundings that reached a depth of 3000 meters without touching bottom. The explorers floated on their ice island, which was some fifteen miles long by seven wide, for eight months before the ocean froze and the new ice gave them a chance to escape to the mainland; but the floe served the purposes of the expedition; and on this strange craft, driven by shifting winds, the explorers continued their observations and added to their knowledge of the region they had set out to examine. Keenan Land, which has so long held a place on the arctic map, was supposed to have been discovered by whalers, but Storkersen's journey on his ice floe proves that the whalers were deceived by a mirage. In the same way Crocker Land, which Peary believed he had sighted and named, and a while had its place on the arctic map, was proved by Donald MacMillan's later investigation to have been non-existent, another example of the illusion of the Far North that has so often misled observers into a firm conviction that land had been sighted.

Aspiring Redmen

The world-wide spirit of unrest which today expresses itself in a multitude of ways finds its latest development in the spirit of revolt among the Minnesota Indians. There the survivors of the "first Americans" are on the warpath in an attempt to abolish, by peaceful organization, the present government agency system and Indian reservations. Two hundred members of the Society of American Indians recently adopted resolutions declaring the present system of Indian control "a yoke on the neck of the Indian." A spokesman for the Minnesota Indians declared: "We want to be part of the 'doers' of this nation, and desire the abolition of the government Indian Agency and Reservation system. We feel that our present restrictions hinder our advancement." From these express indications of an awakened sense of independence on the part of the American Indian survivors it appears that the time is near when the lifting of the present restrictions governing the more advanced of our Indian population is demanded. If the grandchild of Sitting Bull and other famous chiefs are ready for full-fledged American citizenship, by all means should their desires be given consideration.

Cattle of the Sudan

The cattle trade of the upper Nile, carried on by the Shilluk and Dinka tribes with the Arabs, gives opportunity for quite an extensive barter business. The Arab traders offer the natives all kind of gaudy gimcracks for their cattle and hides. A traveler in the Sudan cannot fail to be impressed with the country's enormous wealth in horned and hornless cattle. He will meet processions of plodding beasts along the narrow roads, and remark with astonishment the orderly way in which these herds pass each other. Percy Martin, F. R. G. S., describes in the African World the "complete discipline" which reigns. Even when the herds are seen approaching one another from opposite directions and upon the same narrowly defined track, the columns merge into one another no more than do the separate streams of water of the Blue and White Niles or of the Black and White Amazons, streams that run side by side for over 100 miles.

Australia's Search for Oil

While thoroughly testing Papua and German Guinea, with British assistance, for oil wells, Australia is also looking within her own borders. The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, has announced that the federal government will pay a bonus of £100,000 for the discovery of commercial oil in the Commonwealth. Probably the discovery of oil in payable quantities in Great Britain has encouraged the Dominion Government.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1051)

The League of Nations

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: In The Christian Science Monitor of December 4 Mr. Bicknell Young contributes a letter relative to the Treaty of Peace now before the United States Senate. In expressing his views, Mr. Young draws certain conclusions which it seems to me are open to question, and lays the blame for the present situation upon the President. In the spirit of friendly discussion I submit some counter considerations. The constitutional provision referred to, which gives the President power to negotiate treaties by and with the consent of the Senate, has not in the past been interpreted to mean that the Chief Executive should call for the Senate's advice prior to submitting a treaty to that body. While it may be that the President would have gained more consideration for the Treaty by doing so, the narrow partisan leadership which has been so evident in the majority party in the Senate would seem to make such a conclusion questionable. It is certain that the President did not depart from the course of his predecessors, as Mr. Young believes, but rather followed well-established precedent. (See Stimson

on the American Constitution, pages 182, 183.)

Further, is it not a questionable conclusion that Mr. Wilson and all he stood for was repudiated at the polls a year ago? A congressional election is usually a peculiar and discordant medley of local wire-pulling and national politics, and can hardly be relied upon to the extent of inferring that it expresses the conviction of the electorate on issues so undefined as was the Peace Treaty more than a year ago.

One is, of course, free to accept the view that Mr. Wilson is "an autocrat by nature and a democrat by accident," however anomalous that may appear. But is it not more nearly fair to judge men by and large, having in mind the ideas for which they have the courage to fight and stand, if we are to make mention of their weaknesses? The fact remains, that whatever may be the shortcomings of Mr. Wilson—and certainly his political opponents have left no stone unturned to find them all and put them all before the world—he has, in a time of world convulsion, discerned, defined, and courageously held before mankind the Christian ideal, the idea of righteousness, liberty, justice, and brotherhood. While the statesmen of Europe were thinking of a League of Nations as little more than a theory, Mr. Wilson's firm resolve made it into a fact, and so opened the way for those great footsteps of human progress, compulsory arbitration and disarmament, through the orderly and friendly cooperation of the peoples of the earth.

In the Senate, four points of view as to the Treaty have become well defined. First, the Administration's party, favoring the Treaty as drawn. Second, the small group of mild reservationists in the Republican Party. Third, the irreconcilable group, composed chiefly of Republicans, who want no treaty and no league. Fourth, the largest group of Republicans, who will accept the Treaty with strong reservations. It should never be lost sight of, in getting at the equities of the whole matter, that the party holding control of the Senate, at the time of organizing and appointing committees, brought into the committee on Foreign Relations with men who have, for the most part, been violently opposed to the League and the Treaty. Let it also be noted that the control of the Senate and its committees was made possible by the election of Senator Newberry of Michigan, whose election a grand jury has concluded was the result of fraud and conspiracy. The result was that this committee reported favorably, to the Senate, amendments to the Treaty that would have emasculated it, amendments that were only defeated by the mild reservationists and the Administration's party. The spirit of hostility and destruction evidenced in these amendments has characterized the handling of the Treaty since its reference to the Senate.

It is being loudly said that we must Americanize the Treaty, but we may well ask what that means. Every good citizen desires to protect our country in its ability to preserve and develop the ideals for which it stands, but we do not wish to be misled by arguments of self-interest, suspicion, hatred, and distrust that have been sown broadcast, nor do we wish to use our position of power and prestige to secure for ourselves special privileges or immunities in the family of nations, which would at the same time shift to other shoulders the burdens we should rightly bear. On the reservations proposed, opinions may differ widely as to their propriety and necessity. Mr. Taft has referred to the language of some of the reservations as bumpfist and offensive to our allies, and many of the reservations he deems of no value. Many share his opinion. Indeed, the spirit and language of the present reservations reflect in large measure the hostile animus of the Foreign Relations Committee which tried first to cut the Treaty into pieces and, when defeated in that, evolved its second best, and brought forth the present reservations, conceived in an atmosphere of antagonism and expressed in words that are rude and invidious.

I can heartily agree with Mr. Young feeling that the people of the United States desire a league with their sister nations, but I do not believe they want it clouded with the shadow of self-interest and apparent lack of consideration for other peoples that is manifest in the reservations, which in their present form, President Wilson has declined to accept.

(Signed) PAUL STARK SEELYE, Boston, Massachusetts, December 5, 1919.

GYPSIES IN THE CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At that queer hour of midnight, which is neither night nor day, when there is neither silence nor noise, a band of gypsies found their way across the river to the dock region of New York. The brilliant colors in the flowing dress of the few women in the group flashed now and then in the light of some street arc. The slight smoke from a coal-burner filtered in curious defiance to the light mist that hung over the water.

The gypsies seemed to be looking for something. Presently several of the men dropped their parcels and stout bundles and gazed up and down the narrow strip of street which widened a few hundred feet away into a tiny square. A low word, a concerted shuffle of softly shod feet, and the little band plodded solemnly, inscrutably, to the little square. It was a dim place, lighted with only one oil lamp, swung high in the air, and seeming too far away to be of much service. With an emotionless and methodical noiselessness, the men brought forth firewood from one of the larger bundles carried by a woman, built a typical fire, lighted it, gazed detachedly at the corner of the square where a stout, placid-faced woman was putting up a small tent, grunted, and settled themselves about the fire.

Somewhere in the near distance a clock chimed softly, the half hour. A young woman of the gypsies hummed a soft tune.

SERBIAN WOMEN IN RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Only those persons intimately acquainted with the internal condition of Serbia at the present moment can adequately appreciate the stupendous difficulties which the work of reconstruction in that country presents—difficulties before which the problem of pillaged Belgium, of ravaged France, sink, comparatively speaking, to the level of child's play. For three years a veil woven by her oppressors has lain between Serbia and the outer world. Now the veil is torn aside, and the agonies of an enslaved population are laid bare before the eyes of a horrified world.

The most optimistic, the most forceful, of Serbian statesmen might well be pardoned a moment of weakness as he gazed for the first time on his country as she now appears; stripped of all produce, stock, and the food for stock; her cattle and transport wagons carried off across the frontiers; her manufactures ruined; her railways, roads, and bridges completely destroyed that whole districts are totally isolated from each other; her population decimated by war, pestilence, massacre, and the horrors of the Bulgarian prison camps; her peasants condemned to watch the slow passage of the months in dreary inaction for lack of means to repair the awful havoc wrought on the land which feeds them.

The Man-Power of Serbia

Man-power is the greatest factor in the life of any land; what can one say, therefore, of this stricken country where not less than 28 per cent of the total population has perished during these years of war? How is Serbia to feed and rear the 500,000 orphans of tender age, the legacy of precious life which war has bequeathed to her? How is she to care for the men who have survived their wounds and sickness only to come back into the struggle for a livelihood cruelly handicapped by the reduction of their wage-earning capacities? How is she to cope with the vast expenditure on public works, which the diabolical ingenuity in destruction of the retreating armies, Austro-German or Bulgarian, has rendered necessary, crippled as she is by heavy financial burdens? How restore communications in a country where national conditions make this matter at any time a difficult one—how rebuild towns and villages—how create anew agriculture and manufactures?

In short, how is she from this welter of abnormalities once more to establish life upon a normal basis? Truly it is no light task that confronts the Serbian people and their leaders. Their problem would be simpler were they even a more artificial people, living the life of city folk, accustomed to dealing with the dull, gray business of civic life. But that a nation of simple country folk, brave in war, happy in peace, asking nothing better than to be left alone to live out their laborious, wholesome existence untroubled by the whirl of modern civilization, should have to face such problems as these appears a monstrous injustice. Yet this, too, may be one of the painful necessities of evolution, of the moments which come into national as well as into individual life.

Serbia's Part in the New State

In the new Jugo-Slav State, Serbia in the nature of things must play a prominent part, and that she may more fittingly adorn the wider stage on which she now must step, it may be necessary even that she should abandon some of the things for which we who love her love her best. Yet, since there is no loss without gain, whatever of national aspirations, customs, ideas, and manners Serbia graciously jettisons for the common weal, she will gain in broadened outlook, increased prosperity, and the ultimate advancement of her whole people.

Happy then will be the Serbian leaders who, faced with this Herculean task of reconstruction and reorganization, will grapple with its difficulties in a spirit of far-seeing practical optimism, not seeking slavishly to adhere to the old order of things where the new shall be better, but steadfastly upholding the traditions which have made the name of Serbia glorious in the past, and trampling upon opportunism and profiteering in whatever disguise—political, commercial, or municipal—those hydra-headed monsters shall be camouflaged.

One factor which must never be overlooked in considering these problems of national reconstruction is the psychology of the Serb people. They have been termed "the Frenchmen of the Balkans," and I, who have an affectionate admiration for the two countries, shall take this to imply that beneath a light-hearted exterior, a readiness to charm and be charmed, an elasticity which can find a witticism on occasions the reverse of inspiring, lies a spirit of stubborn endurance, a bravery beyond dispute, a faculty for extricating an apparently lost cause, an army corps, or an ammunition wagon from the most impossible position in which the machinations of an enemy or the evilness of Balkan mud have placed it; and an inherent capacity for improvised organization which is in itself a most hopeful augury for the future.

And in those five years of war which have brought before the eyes of Europe the sterling qualities of the Serb soldier and of his officers, another factor, equally potent and of vital importance in the future development of the Jugo-Slav State, has been quietly at work.

The mental attitude of the Serbian woman during this weary time of suffering and suspense holds in it much that is of the deepest interest and significance. One may say that she has realized herself as a separate entity for the first time; that she has awakened to a sense of her capacities and responsibilities more consciously than ever before; that the passive endurance which was a legacy in spirit from the long centuries of Turkish dominion has transformed itself into an active resolution, a vigorous determination to be and do, so long as that being and doing can be materialized into service for Serbia.

From the highly educated "intelligentsia" of Belgrade—than which class for class Europe can show few superior—to the sturdy peasant woman of the hill villages, the same spirit manifests itself, albeit in different degrees. One saw its beginnings in those days when the war cloud not having yet descended for the second time, the social life of the little towns awoke for a short period; one read it in the wistful face of some young wife who longed for the comrade spirit of an English or American marriage; of some girl, craving for freedom to follow a profession in which she might benefit her suffering countrywomen—even in the timid views of some elderly breaker of conventions who poured out eager questions concerning the social work undertaken by the women of English leisure classes, or the training of English girls in the professions.

And later in those dreary winter days when, after bombardments and hurried flights from burning houses, evacuations of hospitals, and long treks as refugees, we shared together the privations and suspense of internment, I watched the gradual broadening of that spirit of self-knowledge. In those remote places where one longed even to hear the guns again if only because they seemed to keep us in touch with the vanished outer world, there was much time for thought.

It might have seemed that with the passing of the Serbian army—beaten but not defeated—hope must go too; but hope stayed with us in the hearts of those Serbian women. Even now after this long time I can hardly speak of them without emotion; their courage was so wonderful, their faith in the ultimate victory of the cause so infectious. Had they been poor even unto poverty, without news of those they loved the best, daring scarcely even to pray for life for their men since life might mean things far worse than death—had they, I say, lost hope, one would not have marvelled. But in the darkest hours of all their faith was superb. Side by side with sorrow walked the simple heroism which is too proud for tears, which drew uncomplainingly upon its slender resources to meet the needs of others poorer than itself.

Heroism in the Home

In the peasant homesteads, stripped bare by the enemy as the locust devours the green leaves of the trees, women struggled heroically that the land might not go out of civilization, working laboriously the day through with what poor means were at their disposal that their children might not lack bread. In the one room in the hillside villa which was all an erstwhile wealthy family could now afford, other women strove with equal courage to confront burdens heavy upon unaccustomed shoulders, rearing and educating under tremendous difficulties those young broods which one day would be Serbian citizens in the Serbia which should rise phoenix-like from the ashes of the old.

And in the leisure hours, as one talked with women of every class, one found a new spirit of inquiry, a longing for a definite part in the future rebuilding of their State, a willingness to accept drudgery as part of the training for public usefulness, a realization of the dignity of labor, and an intense desire for personal service. It is to women of this attitude that we look for aid in the reconstruction of Serbia. Each has her part to play; each will play it according to the measure of her ability. It is for us to see that wherever this longing for service is manifested, nothing shall be permitted to come between this thought and its material manifestation.

ism which is too proud for tears, which drew uncomplainingly upon its slender resources to meet the needs of others poorer than itself.

Heroism in the Home

In the peasant homesteads, stripped bare by the enemy as the locust devours the green leaves of the trees, women struggled heroically that the land might not go out of civilization, working laboriously the day through with what poor means were at their disposal that their children might not lack bread. In the one room in the hillside villa which was all an erstwhile wealthy family could now afford, other women strove with equal courage to confront burdens heavy upon unaccustomed shoulders, rearing and educating under tremendous difficulties those young broods which one day would be Serbian citizens in the Serbia which should rise phoenix-like from the ashes of the old.

And in the leisure hours, as one talked with women of every class, one found a new spirit of inquiry, a longing for a definite part in the future rebuilding of their State, a willingness to accept drudgery as part of the training for public usefulness, a realization of the dignity of labor, and an intense desire for personal service. It is to women of this attitude that we look for aid in the reconstruction of Serbia. Each has her part to play; each will play it according to the measure of her ability. It is for us to see that wherever this longing for service is manifested, nothing shall be permitted to come between this thought and its material manifestation.

GEORGE ELIOT AND YOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A recent article in one of the daily papers declared it to be an undeniable fact that George Eliot is fast becoming obsolete—that her books are no longer taken down from the shelves, save at rare intervals, and that, mentally, one blows dust from each volume as it is recalled.

This seems a surprising statement; in this age of problem analysis, and growing sympathy and understanding of youth, one would suppose that the voice of such a keen, warm humanitarian was still welcome and heeded; for however the environment, dress, and circumstance may vary, the heart of the human problem is much the same. Chancing upon a quotation from "The Mill on the Floss," the other day, I fell to thinking of her sure, subtle analysis of two such ardent young creatures as Tom and Maggie. The passage was this: "I share with you this sense of oppressive narrowness; but it is necessary that we should feel it if we are to understand how it acted on the lives of Tom and Maggie—how it has acted on young natures in many generations, that in the outward tendency of human things, have risen above the mental level of the generation before them, to which they have been nevertheless tied by the strongest fibers of their hearts."

An Important Problem

In this period of reconstruction—the world's reconstruction—the problem of conserving and training the youth of all nations is, as never before, of supreme importance. While during the raging, devastating years of Armageddon there was the great need to save the children from absolute destruction, now it becomes as necessary to foster all the resources of these young lives and train and direct them in the highest, wisest way. This sure sympathy with youth, shown by the great mid-Victorian writer, led my thought directly to another writer of our own complex time, who has studied youth with the same intuitive sympathy and the added conviction of first-hand experience in the great modern industrial problem, as it relates to the city boy and girl. Jane Addams, in that rare book with its appealing title, "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets," has set forth with clearest and tenderest understanding, the danger of this narrowness to the budding, pushing, growing life of city youth, especially the immigrant, who comes to America with many a clamping tradition and binding law of obedience brought from an old world—an outworn shell of environment in which he or she is bound by the closest ties of affection. I was struck by the similarity in these two voices, raised in behalf of a clearer understanding of the mighty, complex problem facing ardent youth in that storm and stress period of "getting under way," as Carlyle puts it. Anatole France, in his beautiful appeal for the teaching of children, sums up all in the necessity to put away hate and books that teach hate.

A Narrow Scheme of Training

In the great industrial school, Miss Addams points out, what George Eliot saw in the social world of her day, that the dreary textbook which inculcates hatred of work and, closely following, enmity against those who appropriate the task, is the narrowness and monotony of the whole scheme of training for so many boys and girls and the lack of a vision of the parents who impose ruthlessly, though many times, conscientiously, the old custom, the old dress, the old tradition upon the young spirit, straining at the leash of the old order in its endeavor to interpret and lay hold on the ideals of democracy. Out of the years of her experience she warns against misusing and trampling under foot the first tender impulses, "which are the source of charm and beauty and art," by premature factory work, and then she declares: "If educators would go on a voyage of discovery into that army of boys and girls who go into industry each year, what values might they not discover; what treasures might they not conserve and develop if they would direct the play instinct into the art impulse. . . . No force will be sufficiently powerful and widespread to redeem industry from its mechanism and materialism save the freed power of every individual." Certainly not the yielding to the bondage of a new license but "free because imbued"—to use Wordsworth's famous phrase—by a compulsion higher than mere drudgery. Not only does the emergency child in industry face the monotony of a certain limited task, done over and over, but it struggles with the complexity of the old-world peasant home set down in the streets of a new world.

Surely no more beautiful, no more needed, no more timely message can we recall from the great lover of humanity, whose centenary we have been honoring, than her cry of the children; now when, as never before in history, their needs must be approached with inspiration and consecration; now when they must come to their task over the devastated, war-racked ways of the old order along the still obscure path of the new.

Cheese and cracker
Sheffield plate
\$4.65

Glass dish with bright Sheffield silver plate, heavy, durable, attractive pattern, 9 1/4 inches diameter. Exceptional quality, typical of many other items

in fine Sheffield plate at medium prices shown on our new Holiday Gift Guide and at the store. Call or write for this free booklet.

Mail orders filled. Send for gift guide.

Frank N. Nathan Company
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
373 Washington Street, Boston
Room 309 Jewelers Bldg.

THE LEE BROOM
is preferred by many discriminating women. ZEDA is a stemless broom, meaning the coarse fibers or stems are picked out by hand, only the very finest fiber being used. Say ZEDA, not "a broom," when ordering.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
Boston, Mass. Davenport, Iowa. Lincoln, Neb.

Frøstel Russia Calf
Brogue Oxford
Retail \$8.00
MADE BY
F. E. REESER SHOE MFG. CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH
579 Boylston Street
MANCHESTER BRANCH
Corner Manchester and Boylston Sts., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for your Sweethearts
PURE MAPLE SUGAR
10 freshly made hearts. 75c postpaid
Alice Brown Mohawk Trail
Shelburne Falls, Mass.
MAPLE SWEETHEARTS
Send for price list of OTHER MAPLE PRODUCTS

Send for your Sweethearts
PURE MAPLE SUGAR
10 freshly made hearts. 75c postpaid
Alice Brown Mohawk Trail
Shelburne Falls, Mass.
MAPLE SWEETHEARTS
Send for price list of OTHER MAPLE PRODUCTS

Send for your Sweethearts
PURE MAPLE SUGAR
10 freshly made hearts. 75c postpaid
Alice Brown Mohawk Trail
Shelburne Falls, Mass.
MAPLE SWEETHEARTS
Send for price list of OTHER MAPLE PRODUCTS

Send for your Sweethearts
PURE MAPLE SUGAR
10 freshly made hearts. 75c postpaid
Alice Brown Mohawk Trail
Shelburne Falls, Mass.
MAPLE SWEETHEARTS
Send for price list of OTHER MAPLE PRODUCTS

Send for your Sweethearts
PURE MAPLE SUGAR
10 freshly made hearts. 75c postpaid
Alice Brown Mohawk Trail
Shelburne Falls, Mass.
MAPLE SWEETHEARTS
Send for price list of OTHER MAPLE PRODUCTS

rectly to another writer of our own complex time, who has studied youth with the same intuitive sympathy and the added conviction of first-hand experience in the great modern industrial problem, as it relates to the city boy and girl. Jane Addams, in that rare book with its appealing title, "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets," has set forth with clearest and tenderest understanding, the danger of this narrowness to the budding, pushing, growing life of city youth, especially the immigrant, who comes to America with many a clamping tradition and binding law of obedience brought from an old world—an outworn shell of environment in which he or she is bound by the closest ties of affection. I was struck by the similarity in these two voices, raised in behalf of a clearer understanding of the mighty, complex problem facing ardent youth in that storm and stress period of "getting under way," as Carlyle puts it. Anatole France, in his beautiful appeal for the teaching of children, sums up all in the necessity to put away hate and books that teach hate.

A Narrow Scheme of Training

In the great industrial school, Miss Addams points out, what George Eliot saw in the social world of her day, that the dreary textbook which inculcates hatred of work and, closely following, enmity against those who appropriate the task, is the narrowness and monotony of the whole scheme of training for so many boys and girls and the lack of a vision of the parents who impose ruthlessly, though many times, conscientiously, the old custom, the old dress, the old tradition upon the young spirit, straining at the leash of the old order in its endeavor to interpret and lay hold on the ideals of democracy. Out of the years of her experience she warns against misusing and trampling under foot the first tender impulses, "which are the source of charm and beauty and art," by premature factory work, and then she declares: "If educators would go on a voyage of discovery into that army of boys and girls who go into industry each year, what values might they not discover; what treasures might they not conserve and develop if they would direct the play instinct into the art impulse. . . . No force will be sufficiently powerful and widespread to redeem industry from its mechanism and materialism save the freed power of every individual." Certainly not the yielding to the bondage of a new license but "free because imbued"—to use Wordsworth's famous phrase—by a compulsion higher than mere drudgery. Not only does the emergency child in industry face the monotony of a certain limited task, done over and over, but it struggles with the complexity of the old-world peasant home set down in the streets of a new world.

Surely no more beautiful, no more needed, no more timely message can we recall from the great lover of humanity, whose centenary we have been honoring, than her cry of the children; now when, as never before in history, their needs must be approached with inspiration and consecration; now when they must come to their task over the devastated, war-racked ways of the old order along the still obscure path of the new.



Cox's
Instant Powdered
GELATINE

Cox's Gelatine—a delicious dessert—and more than that—a valuable stock of nourishing soups, savories, sauces and dairy salads.

Pure, nutritious, unflavored, and unadulterated—it comes to you from Scotland in the checkerboard box.

Learn more about the many and varied uses of Cox's Gelatine from our Manual of Gelatine Cookery.

Send for a free copy today.

THE COX GELATINE CO.
Dept. 100 Hudson St., New York.

PRUETT-SCHAFFER
CHEMICAL COMPANY
PITTSBURGH

Manufacturers of
"Realin Brands"

Railroad Paints
Stack and Bridge Paints
Thinning Oil, Dryers
Baking Japans, etc.

Ward's A Line A Day Books
(5 Year Diaries)

A personal record of daily life and happenings, for five years. An invaluable reference for after years. 74 styles in handsome leather or cloth bindings, some with dainty lock and key.

Prices \$1.00 to \$6.00
Let us send you descriptive folder.

Ward's
BOSTON

57-61
Franklin St.
BOSTON

SENATE POSTPONES ACTION ON SUGAR

Continued Existence of Equalization Board Depends on How Railroad Bill Is Handled—Southern Senators Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Action on the bill to continue the Sugar Equalization Board until December 31, 1920, was postponed by the United States Senate yesterday, a majority voting against a motion by Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, to sidetrack the railroad bill, which is the pending question. If a majority insists on keeping the railroad bill before the Senate until disposed of, it will probably mean that the Sugar Equalization Board will go out of existence on December 31, a contingency which, senators declared, will mean soaring prices, profiteering, and speculation.

Southern senators took the lead in blocking the motion to bring up the sugar bill, the Louisiana senators arguing that it would mean interference with the activities of the southern cane producers. Edward G. Gay (D.), Senator from Louisiana, who "since reaching manhood has been engaged in sugar production," according to his own biography in the Congressional Record, strenuously opposed regulation and defended the prices charged by the cane refiners.

Need of Railroad Legislation

When Senator McNary, who investigated the sugar situation, put the motion to sidetrack the railroad bill, immediate objection was made by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, on the ground that railroad legislation was imperative.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, supported the motion and outlined the present sugar situation, predicting that, unless there is some form of regulation, the price of sugar will reach 25 cents a pound. The sugar question, he said, could not wait because delay meant the loss of the Cuba crop. The railroad bill could wait, he argued, because everybody knew it would finally be shaped in the conference. Unless the sugar was relieved by immediate action, sugar would go out of sight and utterly beyond the reach of many, said Senator Norris.

"I want it understood that the beet sugar men are not favoring delay and are friendly to the bill to control sugar," declared Senator Smoot. "The only people who are waiting conditions to continue as they are are the middlemen, the profiteers, who will make huge profits."

Southern Opposition

"The price of sugar is likely to go to 25 cents in my opinion," declared Senator Norris. "There are a few senators here who are opposed to this bill, and if we take it up during the morning hour, we may expect them to filibuster and prevent its passage. But if we displace the railroad bill with it, so that there will be unlimited time for its consideration, a filibuster will be useless, and we can pass the sugar bill in a few hours and then return to the railroad bill."

"A quick solution is possible if the sugar bill can be passed provided that the sugar board shall have powers to control only foreign sugar," said Joseph D. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana. "Louisiana will not oppose if this restriction is confined to foreign sugar. But if the attempt is made to adopt this bill with its present terms, assuming control over all sugar, we will have to debate it. We object to anybody coming down to our State and saying what we shall get for our products."

A. B. Cummins, in charge of the railroad bill, declared he could not consent to its displacement, and at this point Senator Underwood pro-

ceeded to lecture the Republicans for their alleged failure to accomplish important legislation.

Sugar More Plentiful in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sugar is more plentiful here since the arrival of 50,000,000 pounds of Louisiana sugar, the surplus from refineries in the middle west. Weekly arrivals are expected from now on. The Sugar Equalization Board denies the report that American refineries are exporting heavily, despite the domestic shortage.

PLOT ALLEGED IN DETZER CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An attempt by counsel for Capt. Carl W. Detzer, on trial before a general court-martial for alleged brutality to prisoners under his care at Le Mans embarkation area, France, to introduce testimony reflecting on the character of the witnesses against him, featured the trial at Governor's Island yesterday. The defense contends that Captain Detzer is the victim of a plot among the prisoners. After objection by the prosecution the court admitted the testimony. Louis Schmidt of Long Island City, after testifying as to alleged cruelty on the part of Captain Detzer, under cross-examination admitted he had been court-martialed four times in France. It was testified that Captain Detzer carried a black-jack and was guilty of various cruelties.

JITNEYS OPPOSED BY STREET RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Unless the State Public Service Commissions regulate motor bus and truck lines now carrying passengers and freight for hire, the electric railways of the State may be driven into bankruptcy, it was announced at the recent quarterly meeting of the New York Electric Railways Association. Within the last year more than 100 miles of track have been abandoned in New York State, according to C. L. Stone, vice-president and general manager of the Southern New York Power and Electric Railway Corporation, and still more must be abandoned unless steps are taken to protect electric lines from bus competition. Another company, he said, planned to vacate about 25 miles of track in New York City.

HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE MAKES CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Housewives League sent a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday charging that the City Department of Markets had "grievously exploited" the housewives of this city. "The department has added confusion to the various economic and industrial questions in the most serious question of living cost," said the letter. "Many instances of this exploitation can be cited, but the last exploitation, that of profiteering on the sale of army food, is the one that broke the camel's back. We believe in jailing profiteers, whether they be officials or tradesmen, and we state to you that the housewives are indignant at this known exploitation."

POINDEXTER CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Miles Poin Dexter, United States Senator from Washington, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, has opened headquarters in this city for the direction of his New York State campaign. Senator Poin Dexter, who has made a number of speeches in this city recently, urges that the United States concentrate on her own problems rather than on those of the world at large.

BEER CASE BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Attorneys for Brewers Argue Right to Sell 2.75 Per Cent Beverage—Constitutionality of Volstead Act Is Questioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The question of whether the manufacture of all beers, or only of those which are intoxicating, is prohibited under the War-Time Prohibition Act was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday in appeals by the government from the United States court decrees dismissing indictments brought under the act against the American Brewing Company of New Orleans and the Standard Brewing Company of Baltimore. Both manufactured 2.75 per cent beer, claiming the right to do it on the ground it was not intoxicating.

Indirectly the constitutionality of the Volstead Act, fixing a maximum of one half of 1 per cent alcohol in beers, is challenged.

William L. Frierson, Assistant Attorney-General, represented the government, and Elhu Root, W. D. Guthrie and William L. Marbury were among counsel for the brewers. Mr. Root contended, as he has on previous occasions, that the brewers are holding a large quantity of 2.75 per cent beer which was made legally and which they are entitled to sell. Mr. Root told the court that Ruppert & Company, brewers of New York, had more than \$1,000,000 worth of 2.75 per cent beer which they were forced to withhold from the market. This product, he said, non-intoxicating by admission of the government, was manufactured by authority of the State of New York as a permissible beverage and from the manufacture and sale of which the State derived revenues through taxation. He held that in the national government's refusal to permit the manufacture and sale of this beer there was an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the states.

Mr. Marbury argued that from July 1, last, the date when the Food Administration raised the food conservation regulations to a point permitting the use of food products from which 2.75 per cent beer could be made, to the date of effectiveness of the Volstead War-Time Prohibition Enforcement Act, there could be no doubt of the legality of the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer. He cited the decision of J. C. Rose, United States District Judge of Baltimore, authorizing such sale before enactment of the Volstead Act. Judge Rose held that the question of 2.75 per cent beer as an intoxicant was one of fact and proof to a jury. Mr. Marbury said the government had admitted that 2.75 per cent beer was a non-intoxicant. With the passage of the Volstead Act, Judge Rose refused to authorize the continued sale of 2.75 per cent beer, because the Volstead Act fixes a maximum on permitted beverages of one-half of 1 per cent alcohol.

Mr. Marbury said that the Baltimore breweries had manufactured large quantities of 2.75 per cent beer which they were selling under lawful authority, but which they were caused to cease selling suddenly without warrant of law. He said that the arbitrary fixing by Congress of standard al-

coholic content to determine an intoxicant was unconstitutional since it invaded the judiciary field and deprived the jury of its constitutional rights.

CUT IN AIR MAIL SCHEDULE PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Further details of the proposed extension of the airplane mail service to the Pacific coast and to Atlanta, Georgia, and of the establishment of the new line between St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and St. Louis, Missouri, within the next year, were given to the House Post Office Committee yesterday by Otto Praeger, Assistant Postmaster General.

With the new lines in operation, Mr. Praeger said the deliveries of New York-San Francisco mail would be speeded up two days and the Atlanta-New York mail would be speeded up by 12 to 14 hours.

An appropriation of \$3,000,000 for continuation and extension of the mail service was requested, but the committee deferred decision.

GRANGE FAVORS NINE-HOUR DAY

LACONIA, New Hampshire—The

New Hampshire State Grange yesterday adopted a resolution demanding universal adoption of a nine-hour working day for both farm and factory. The meeting refused to put itself on record as opposed to a daylight-saving law. It was voted to have all future sessions of the state legislature attended by a committee of three from the grange, and to establish a newspaper to be published by the organization.

Samuel D. Felker, former Governor, and other speakers denounced the press of the country as unfair, asserting its general attitude was unfavorable toward farmers in its presentation of the news, and alleging refusal to publish news having a special interest to farmers.

MEASURE AIMED AT SEDITIOUS PAPERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—More than 200 seditious newspapers are published in the United States, and 144 others published in foreign countries are being circulated here, according to figures of the Department of Justice submitted to the House Judiciary Committee yesterday by J. F. Byrnes (D.), Representative from South Carolina, at a hearing on a bill to prohibit and punish seditious acts, and to close the mail to those promoting such acts. The bill provides penalties of \$5000 and imprisonment for five years.

WOMAN ON COLLEGE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine—For the first time a woman has been elected to the board of trustees of Colby College. She is Miss Louise Helen Coburn of Skowhegan, a graduate of Colby in the class of 1877, and one of the first five women to enroll as students at Colby. Before coming to Colby she attended Coburn Classical Institute. She is the daughter of Stephen Coburn, who was a member of the Thirty-Sixth Congress of the United States, in 1859. The Coburn family has long been a friend of Colby and has contributed generously to the support of the college.

WILSON-LANSING BREAK IS DENIED

Secretary of State Declares He and the President Are in Full Accord on Mexican Policy—Wallace Incident Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There has been no difference between the policy of the State Department and that of President Wilson, it was stated yesterday by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in denying formally a rumor that a break had occurred between him and the President.

It can be stated authoritatively that the State Department had no foreknowledge of the resolution introduced in the Senate by A. B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, requesting the President to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico, and that Mr. Lansing nor with any other member of Congress the possibility of such a step.

According to the Mexican Government's reply to the note of the United States inquiring about the killing of James Wallace, an American employed by the Aguila Oil Company near Tampico, Mexico, Mr. Wallace, while intoxicated and mounted, failed to stop when ordered by a sentry who was stationed at what the Mexican version says is a dangerous place. The sentry is said to have shot Mr. Wallace under the impression that he was an enemy. The Mexican authorities caused the arrest of the sentry and made an immediate investigation, the reply states. The State Department's information is that a mule on which Mr. Wallace was riding shied at a machine gun, overturning it, and that a soldier fired hastily.

No reply has been received by the State Department to the last note requesting the release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, who, however, was released on December 4.

American Press Blamed

Luis Cabrera, Mexican Cabinet Member, Discusses Crisis

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury in the Carranza Cabinet, and said to be the moving force in the anti-American propaganda in Mexican official circles, puts the blame on the American press for the strained relations between his country and the United States, according to the Universal, of December 4, copies of which reached Washington yesterday.

Mr. Cabrera's hostility toward the United States, manifested during the A. B. C. conferences at Niagara Falls, New London, and Atlantic City, is credited by many Mexicans and Americans alike for the failure of those conferences to accomplish any amicable results and little interest has been shown in this country in the suggestion from Mexico City that a commission of newspaper men, officials, and business men, attempt now to settle the United States-Mexican differ-

ences. Mr. Cabrera is quoted by the newspaper as saying in the interview: "The international impasse has neither the seriousness nor the importance which the sensational press of the United States wishes to attribute to it. The American press has always distinguished itself by its sensationalism and the venality of its editorial forces. Absolutely without exception, the American press is no press at all; it is just a batch of ambitions placed at the services of rotten politicians. Anything you may ascribe to me as saying about the American press will fail far short of expressing my opinion of it."

CHAPLAIN TELLS OF WORK IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Chaplain Bertalot, the first chaplain appointed in the Italian Army for Protestant troops, and director, during the recent war, of the work of the 12 Protestant chaplains eventually appointed, spoke before the members of the American Waldensian Aid Society, Boston branch, at the annual meeting yesterday.

Chaplain Bertalot served through the war, and was the recipient of three decorations. The Waldensian Church, the first evangelical denomination, dates from around 1200 A. D., but its members, mostly small farmers in the Alpine regions of Italy, are not wealthy, and there are at the present time barely 75,000 members.

Mrs. Frederic Cunningham, of Brookline, Massachusetts, was elected president of the Boston branch of the society; Mrs. Paul Revere Frothingham, vice-president; Miss Dexter, treasurer, and Miss Margaret Jackson of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, secretary.

NINE ACES IN UNITED STATES AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Out of 68 "aces" or aviators credited with five or more victories in the war, nine are now connected with the United States Army Air Service. They are Capt. F. E. Kindley, Gravel, Arkansas; Capt. J. O. Donaldson, Washington, District of Columbia; Maj. J. M. Chambers, Memphis, Tennessee; Capt. H. Weir Cook, Toledo, Ohio; Capt. M. E. Stenseth, Twin Valley, Minnesota; Capt. James A. Healy, Jersey City, New Jersey; Capt. C. L. Bissell, Kane, Pennsylvania; Capt. A. R. Brooks, Framingham, Massachusetts; and Lieut. H. M. George, Niagara Falls, New York.

FARMERS OPPOSE HIGHER MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The annual convention of the Dairymen's League adopted a resolution opposing further increase in the retail price of milk as tending to reduce consumption, to the ultimate injury of the producers. Another resolution urged farmers to work for passage of bills in various legislatures permitting collective bargaining to farmers and exempting them from prosecution under the Sherman-Clayton anti-trust law.

STATE FORESTS ARE ADVOCATED

Speaker at the Massachusetts Forestry Association Tells of Profits to Be Made in Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A great need for state forests, to supplement what has been done already by the United States Government, was urged by Herman H. Chapman, professor of forest management in Yale Forest School, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Forestry Association at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club yesterday. Harvey N. Shepard of Boston was elected president of the organization.

Professor Chapman reviewed the work done by Theodore Roosevelt for forest work in this country, which resulted in increasing the area of the national forests by more than 100,000,000 acres. "A forest crop," he said, "calls for less actual outlay of cash in proportion to the final income than any other form of enterprise. White pine costing from \$10 to \$15 to plant, with a small annual carrying charge per acre varying from 20 cents to 50 cents, will, in 40 or 50 years, bring \$400 to \$500 per acre, or 10 times the investment. It is the one class of property which will return 5 per cent to 6 per cent compound interest for this length of time." Lack of patience seems to be the chief reason why private enterprise has not taken hold of forestry. It remains for the states to take the lead in reclaiming to forest growth the millions of cut-over and non-agricultural lands. The state is perpetual and can afford to wait for timber to mature.

He described in brief the accomplishments of other states in the acquisition and development of state forests, and gave as one of the fundamentals that must be observed in this work, if success is to be obtained, that the work must be in efficient hands. "For the same reasons that our states are now intrusting their large programs of road-building to trained engineers," he said, "so must any real program of constructive forestry be intrusted to trained foresters; for the threefold purpose of insuring efficiency in the expenditure of public funds, initiation in vigorously pushing the undertaking, and educational publicity in arousing the public to the full support of the program."

Prof. Richard T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest, gave an instructive address on the experiments in forestry which have been conducted there, during the first 10 years of its management by Harvard.

TREND OF CLOTHING PRICES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Clothing prices will continue upward next spring, Charles E. Wry, secretary of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, announced yesterday, explaining steps taken by the association to assist Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer in combating the high cost of wearing apparel. The causes of high prices are beyond the control of the retail dealers, Mr. Wry declared, but members of the association are preparing to hold further price advances to the minimum.

For any hungry moment,
a serving of
Grape-Nuts

with cream or good milk, supplies a dish that is easily digested and yet substantially nourishing.

The flavor of this wheat and barley food is unexcelled by any other cereal.

Made by Postum Cereal Co Battle Creek, Mich.

From the tree to your table—

Whether apricots, peaches, pears, cherries, plums or any one of a hundred other delicious varieties, the Del Monte can brings to your table the pick of the crop from one of the world's finest garden spots. Luscious foods—every one of them—"packed where they ripen the day they are picked"—with all their natural freshness and delicacy—and ready at any time to add flavor and variety to every meal.

Serve Del Monte fruits more freely now than ever—to put summer freshness and flavor into winter menus. Learn how to use them most economically and delightfully in hundreds of simple combinations.

"DEL MONTE Recipes of Flavor," a 64-page book of recipes, will prove of great value to you. Send for a free copy.

Address: Department J
CALIFORNIA PACKING CORPORATION
San Francisco, California

Del Monte
CANNED APRICOTS



A. SHUMAN & CO.

A Man's Store of New England

Useful Gifts for Men

BATH ROBES

Adapted to Every Preference

A gift of enduring usefulness. A varied and comprehensive selection for men and young men. You make no mistake when you choose one here.

Prices \$8 to \$40

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner.
THE SERVICE STORE

Business Hours 11:30 to 5:30



REPUBLICAN PARTY FORCES MOBILIZED

State Committee Chairmen in Conference in Washington—Women Take Active Part in Outlining the Next Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The chairmen of the Republican state committees were in conference at the New Willard Hotel yesterday, devising methods of making the co-operation between the national and state representatives closer and more effective. Every state was represented, many women being present and taking an active part in the conference. One of the principal speakers was Mrs. Margaret McCarter of Kansas, and another was Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, chairman of the executive committee of the women's division of the National Committee.

Other speakers were Howard Sutherland, Senator from West Virginia, who has announced his candidacy for the presidency, and the former national chairmen, Frank H. Hitchcock and William R. Wilcox of New York. Frank Hall, Massachusetts state chairman, received a cordial greeting in recognition of the recent Republican victory in Massachusetts.

Seating Arrangements

The announcement was made that the national committee had chairmen, heads of the women's divisions in each state, heads of the ways and means committee in each state, and the woman director of ways and means. The Coliseum, in which the convention will be held, holds 13,000 persons, and Mayor Thompson has been asked if it can be enlarged. It was arranged that the women should be asked to contribute on the same terms as men to the expenses of the campaign, the maximum being \$1000. "The women are responding sympathetically and freely," Will H. Hays, chairman of the national committee said.

"The tremendous proportions of this meeting," he continued, "are indicative of what is going to happen in this country. The interest of the women is splendidly wholesome. Ultimately it will have the same stabilizing influence as it has in the home for the family. It augurs well for the country when people of the type represented here are taking hold as they have."

Stabilizing Policies

Mr. Hays said that the presence of so many senators and representatives on the committees would influence legislation and would have an immediate effect on the country which ought to prove stabilizing economically.

He explained that action was taken yesterday calling upon Republican governors in the states which have not yet ratified the suffrage amendment to call special sessions of the legislature by February 1, 1920, so that women can take part in the primaries. Word was received in the course of the day that the Legislature had been called in special session in Oregon.

In the apportionment of delegates there is a loss of five, because of the vote having fallen off in certain districts. The total number of delegates will be 984.

Discussion of candidates was entirely informal. Howard Sutherland, Senator from West Virginia, who has been conducting a campaign by means of intimate personal letters broadly distributed, was the only candidate who spoke at the committee meetings.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is still regarded as a favorite in many quarters.

although there is a disposition to think his boom too early to be lasting and to look for the man who may be brought to the front by the developments of the next few months.

George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, remarked yesterday that it is General Wood against the field at present. He regards the efforts of "favorite sons" to deflect support from General Wood as sporadic and vain.

"Not since June, 1916, has there been so numerous and widely representative a company of Republicans assembled as that which assembled here this week in connection with the meeting of the national committee," said Senator Moses, "and the testimony from every quarter is substantial and incontrovertible as to General Wood's present and increasing strength. Clearly it is Wood against the field, and the field is preparing the usual campaign which such a situation indicates. It need not surprise the general's friends to find that the crop of favorite sons is immediately to be followed by a crop of fallacies, rumor, innuendo, and possible defamation. But the situation is well in hand. South Dakota is not a sporadic incident in the campaign. It is the forerunner of other successes yet to come."

NEW HAVEN CASE MAKES PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New Haven \$150,000,000 restitution case came a step closer to trial here yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Julian W. Mack. He heard arguments on the motions to intervene in the Adams suit in the interest of two groups of minority stockholders, and for the appointment of a limited receiver to prosecute the suit.

Wheeler H. Peckham, for the plaintiffs, said they would not rely on the testimony taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but insisted on the report made by Louis D. Brandeis being allowed to remain in the case as evidence that the defendants had notice of the alleged waste and wrongdoing exposed by the commission.

John G. Milburn of counsel for the railroad officials argued against this report as ex parte and without probative force and asked that it be stricken out. Judge Mack, however, permitted it to remain.

AVIATION CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN CUBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Many aviators from the United States are expected to take part in the Pan-American Aviation Congress and exhibition which is to be held in Cuba, February 21 to March 1, next.

Officials here give it as their opinion that this international flying contest and exhibition will do much to stimulate the establishment of regular mail, commercial and passenger lines between the United States and Cuba, and with other countries of Central and South America.

There will be several prizes for the aviators making the best non-stop flights between some point in the United States and Havana. The first prize in this class will be 2500 pesos, the second, 1500 pesos, the third, 1000 pesos, and the fourth, 500 pesos. Other prizes will be given for flights from Havana to Key West and return. The first prize in this case will be 2000 pesos, the second, 1000 pesos, and the third, 500 pesos. There will be other prizes for flights of less importance.

LOANS TO NATIONS OF EUROPE OPPOSED

Chairman of Ways and Means Committee of United States House Thinks Problems Will Be Solved Through Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Loans to foreign countries and extension of credits by the United States Government to European governments will have no sanction by Congress, Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, emphatically declared yesterday.

This will be a disappointment in many quarters, for many of the stricken and struggling countries of Europe have made representations that only by obtaining financial help in this country can they obtain the necessary raw materials to re-establish their industries and thus find their way back to normal conditions.

Previous Indications

There have been indications, however, that the United States Government could not see its way clear to lend money or establish credits, and some of the representatives who have come here seeking help of that kind have been directed to take up the matter directly with the banks, as their only hope of getting help. That was the case with the men who came here from Tzecho-Slovakia on a mission of that kind, although they were able to give assurances of their ability to repay any money advanced to them. Others have had similar experiences.

Mr. Fordney believes the foreign governments do not need direct loans and credits, but can solve their problems through ordinary trade development.

"I do not think the people of the United States are willing to extend their existing heavy loans to foreign governments and peoples, or to arrange for and back additional credits," said Mr. Fordney. "I am bitterly opposed to any such extensions, and I think our committee feels as I do on this question, and the action of this committee must be had first for additional loans and commitments."

Early Recovery Forecast

"With the foreign governments to which we have made heavy loans and given credits defaulting on their interest payments one year after the close of the war, I do not think we would be justified in making additional loans," he continued. "Besides, they do not need it. Very soon, much sooner than some of us expect, they will be back on their feet. Our trade last month reached the huge total of \$500,000,000, a sum far greater than any pre-war month, and the imports are keeping up. Through this trade the needy foreign governments are being helped. Their money shortages will adjust themselves."

"It is well to keep in mind the fact that shortly after the signing of the armistice, President Wilson urged Congress to authorize a loan to foreign governments, both to help nourish them and to stabilize conditions in this country, and Mr. Hoover said that, unless this country loaned \$4,000,000,000 to Europe the bottom would drop out of prices in this country. We did as the President asked, but rejected

the Hoover recommendation. Neither event which the President and Mr. Hoover prophesied came to pass, and prices have soared in this country."

EARLY RATIFICATION OF TREATY LIKELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, told members of the Southern Society recently that the Treaty of Peace with acceptable reservations would probably soon be ratified, as friends of the Treaty in the Senate were willing to subscribe to reasonable reservations. These, he said, should make clear that domestic affairs of the United States were not to be under the jurisdiction of the League of Nations; that the Monroe Doctrine would stand; that the League would have no control over the United States Army and Navy; and that the United States would have sole power to determine its right to withdraw from the League, should it so desire.

Peace Treaty Urged Before Yale Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, speaking at the Yale Club, said he hoped that the Peace Treaty would soon be ratified either with or without reservations, in order that the ideals for which the war was fought might be put into operation. Mr. Taft said that the settlement of the coal strike was encouraging, and that he thought the menace of Bolshevism had been defeated, as those in the ranks of Labor who had been overcome by a sense of power and had committed outrages had been defeated by the loss of support by public opinion. He added that he believed in collective bargaining and that the future stability of business and industry depended on the getting together of reasonable employers and employees to settle their differences.

MR. BATTLE ASKS TO BE RELIEVED

ALBANY, New York—George Gordon Battle has asked to be relieved of his duties as special counsel to the New York City extraordinary grand jury. In a letter to Gov. A. E. Smith, Mr. Battle said he wanted to be excused because the foreman of the grand jury had told him that the jury feared his friendship for Edward Swann, district attorney, might embarrass him.

Mr. Swann Not to Have Minutes

NEW YORK, New York—The extraordinary grand jury yesterday ordered the official stenographer to cease supplying Edward Swann, district attorney, with copies of the minutes of its proceedings. Members of the district attorney's office are said to be under investigation by the jury.

ARMENIANS TO BE WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Armenians of Boston and vicinity are making preparations to receive the Armenian Mission to the United States when it visits Boston on Sunday. The chief event is to be a mass meeting of welcome, to be held at the Waldorf Theater, corner of Berkeley and Tremont streets, at 1:30 p. m., and followed by a parade.

CAMPAIGN ON FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

Boston Meeting Strongly Indorses the Idea and Resolves in Favor of Presenting a Bill to the State Legislature Embodying Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Resolutions declaring in favor of daylight saving, and of a unified campaign to make it possible, were adopted yesterday at a conference of commercial and other organizations in the Quincy House, Boston. Only five votes out of 89 were cast against the daylight saving plan.

The conference was called by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, whose daylight saving committee is headed by Edward F. Woods. More than 300 associations, including commercial, civic welfare, and women's organizations, and Labor unions, have informed the chamber's committee by letter that they favor daylight saving. It was announced. Only three or four had expressed themselves against it.

The aim of the meeting was to devise means of restoring daylight saving in the United States. It was decided, and this conclusion was embodied in the resolutions, that the campaign should be conducted as a unit, rather than locally.

In opening the meeting, Mr. Woods explained that the chamber started in 1916 to promote daylight saving; that the two years' experience had been enjoyed, and that the plan should be continued. In the New England territory, the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut seemed to be for daylight saving, as were such cities as Manchester, New Hampshire, Portland, and Lewiston, Maine, and Worcester in this State. He urged a state law, in order that Massachusetts might keep pace with other states, but thought a five-month period might be easier to obtain than seven months of daylight saving.

John R. Macomber, president of the chamber, read a letter from Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, advocating daylight saving. Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor, also expressed sympathy with the project.

A. Lincoln Filene said that the federal law represented the opinion of the country, at the time it was passed, and that the only opposition to daylight saving came from the farmers. In this State, he said, the farmers number only 79,000, as against 791,000 industrial and 150,000 clerical workers—about one-tenth of the population, at most. He felt that the farmers should give way for the good of the majority.

The owner of a large truck farm, said that daylight saving had worked

very well so far as he was concerned. Textile workers, their representative said, were for it 100 per cent.

Opposition developed from farmers representing the State Grange, who said that certain crops must be harvested in the afternoon and that daylight saving did not give opportunity for such harvesting. They also said that cows could not be accustomed to the earlier hours, that dairies are being sold and going out of existence anyhow, and that daylight saving would handicap agriculture greatly. They declared also that it was hard to get farm labor under daylight saving.

The resolutions adopted included the following:

"Be It Resolved, That the majority of representatives of the organizations here assembled favor a bill to be presented to the Massachusetts Legislature, providing for a period of Daylight Saving, in this State, for five months commencing the last Sunday of April and ending the last Sunday of September."

Saving Is Proposed

Measure in Massachusetts Would Authorize Executive Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—B. Loring Young, Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from Weston, a suburb of Boston, introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives a bill providing for the return of daylight saving. The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is hereby authorized to issue such proclamation at such time as he sees fit so to do, directing that the time for general business purposes in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich mean time during such period as the present emergency caused by the shortage of coal may continue. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is also hereby authorized to suspend any direction or order issued by him under the authority of this act whenever he deems it advisable so to do.

The act carries an emergency preamble, by which it would take effect immediately at passage.

IMPERATOR A CUNARDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The former German liner Emperor, used as a United States transport during the war, sailed yesterday for Europe under the British flag, having been allocated to the Cunard Line. She was permitted to carry the excess coal in her bunkers, over which there had been objection, on condition that the British Ministry of Shipping replace the quantity she carried in excess of the bunkering restrictions.

MOTION PICTURE CENSORSHIP BILL

Massachusetts Committee Is Preparing Measure for Presentation in the Next Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Preparation of a motion picture censorship bill for presentation at the coming regular session of the Massachusetts Legislature is the immediate business before the State Committee on Motion Pictures, which is to meet December 15 for the purpose of perfecting the bill's formulation.

At a meeting of the committee on November 21, it was understood from members of the motion picture industry who were there that they would present within three weeks a plan which in their opinion would be of greater service to Massachusetts than the plan of state control which the committee had already indorsed, so the committee postponed its activity in the promotion of a censorship bill in order that the industry might make its proposal. Now a letter has been received from an official of the industry, which says in part:

"I cannot conceive of any reason why we should offer any such proposal, as we, at your last meeting at the Twentieth Century Club went on record as against any political form of censorship, with the belief that our present laws, which left this matter to local option in conjunction with the National Board of Review, was the best that we could possibly expect in the Commonwealth."

It is as a consequence of the receipt of this letter that the committee is to proceed with its proposed bill. The communication refers to the industry's opposition to "any political form of censorship." At other times the producers have indicated a belief that any sort of governmental censorship would mean nothing more than a few more offices for politicians who know little and care less about the standards of films. The committee is convinced, however, that politics can be kept out, and is forming its bill to that end. The industry always has taken a rigid stand against any "pre-public" censorship, that is, any criticism of the films before they are shown to the public. This has led most people to understand that the producers are against the manner of censorship with the exception of the National Board of Review, a private self-appointed organization in New York.

CONVENTION DATE SET

NEW YORK, New York—The Young Women's Christian Association will hold its national convention in Cleveland, Ohio, the week of April 13-20, it was announced here today. The convention was postponed from the spring of 1918.

60 FRANKLIN STREET



Gifts for all

Only 12 more shopping days before the Holidays

Shop early and avoid holiday crowds and also enjoy benefit of selecting from complete stocks.

A Few Suggestions

Travelling Goods, Canes and Umbrellas, Ladies' Hand Bags, Desk Sets, Writing Cases, Bill Cases and Wallets, Book Racks, English Silver Novelties, and many other useful articles.

LONDON HARNESS CO.

60 Franklin St. BOSTON
Near Washington St.

DUNLAP

HOLIDAY IDEAS

DUNLAP SOFT FELT HATS
\$10.00, \$12.00 and \$20.00

DUNLAP DERBIES
\$10.00 and \$12.00

DUNLAP CRAVATS
\$3.00 to \$8.00

DUNLAP SILK HATS
\$18.00

DUNLAP OVERCOATS
\$85.00 and Upward

DUNLAP CAPS
\$4.00 to \$10.00

DUNLAP GLOVES
\$4.00 and Upward

MOTOR ROBES



181 BROADWAY New York
180 FIFTH AVENUE New York
22 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE Chicago



Towels

AN analysis of clothing and other articles sent to laundries shows the need of greater knowledge in making purchases for the home.

The woman is the home's purchasing agent. Her job is to get the greatest value for her money.

Take Turkish towels, for instance. For true economy's sake, always buy unbleached towels. A Turkish towel, on account of the peculiarity of its weave, takes on the nature of a sponge.

Therefore, a bleached towel is apt to retain the bleach used by the manufacturer to make the goods snowy white. This deteriorates the fibres and shortens the life of the towel.

Test this advice for yourself. Buy one unbleached towel. Buy one bleached towel. Give them the same use and send both to the public laundry or wash them at home.

You will find that the unbleached towel will last twice as long as the other.

If you do buy bleached towels, never hang them on nails or hooks and do not subject them to strain by pulling them to and fro across your back.

The Thomas Dreier Service
Public Relations Publicity
10 High Street, Boston

Thomas Dreier

PORTUGAL'S AIM IS NATIONAL UNITY

President Almeida Meets Leaders of All Political Parties Who Promise Closer Cooperation in Interests of the Nation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—President Antonio Jose Almeida has started well. He has made a new and original move in the direction of national unity and order, and it seems to be of good promise. What he has done is to hold at the Palace of Belem a great conference of the leaders of all the political parties, with the Prime Minister and various other eminent men, for the purpose of examining in a general way the condition of the country and considering means by which existing causes of unrest may be removed. This was rightly regarded as a national conference, and as the parties to it were in a conciliatory mood it generated a remarkable quantity of optimism, which of itself may not be without an excellent effect. Everybody present expressed his willingness to cooperate with the others patriotically in an endeavor to settle the great national problems.

It is declared that from this conference there has arisen the unity of criterion necessary for the economic restoration of the country, and that a period of agreement may be looked for which will enable an era of good relations to be initiated among the various parties. After the gathering had broken up an official note was issued to the newspapers in the following terms:

Cooperation Promised

"The views of all those present at the conference were heard as to the progress of public affairs, and the situation of the country was appreciated by all, so that a proposition was unanimously accepted to cooperate patriotically in the settlement of the great national problems."

The subject which received the greatest attention at the conference was the future relationship of Portugal with her colonies, which has been considerably affected by the Peace Conference in Paris. In particular was the case of Mozambique studied. The relations of this colony with the South African Union were considered in view of the denunciation of the treaty referring to the commercial relations attaching to the railway which joins the port of Lorenzo Marques to the southern states.

Colony of Mozambique Extended

It has been freely stated in telegraphic dispatches to various countries that this Portuguese East African colony of Mozambique has been incorporated in the South African Union, following upon negotiations entered into by the Portuguese peace delegation. This is far from being the truth, according to the decisions of the Peace Conference, not only does Portugal retain the full integrity of her overseas dominions, but Mozambique has been extended to the north as the result of the restitution to Portugal in full sovereignty of the Rovuma triangle which had formed part of German East Africa since the Germans occupied Kionga by force in 1922. After the conference an official note in this sense was issued, and the ministers at the various negotiations were instructed to make it public.

While there seems to be now some general unanimity upon matters of colonial policy, various sectional meetings have been held for the purpose of considering it. Among them Alva-

rez de Castro, chief of the Democrats, held a meeting of his followers for the study of various important problems and especially the attitude to be adopted with regard to the reorganization of the colonial régime.

Reports of Bolshevism

Thus setting its house in order, Portugal has suddenly become somewhat sensitive about the reports that are apparently in general circulation outside the country concerning the existence and machinations of Bolshevism there. It is now said that there is no such thing in existence, and ministers in other capitals have been instructed accordingly, at the same time denials being given to reports upon the subject that have appeared in the foreign newspapers.

While fully appreciating the desire of the Portuguese Government to put the best possible complexion upon the state of things, and its probable view that it can help the situation by casting as little as possible upon the syndicalists who have been such a serious cause of trouble, in recent times, it has to be pointed out that it is not the foreign papers only, but the Lisbon press has also from time to time contained news and articles with reference to the understood existence of Bolshevism in the country and the efforts made on its behalf.

Bolsheviki Have Tried to Enter

No action has been taken against the Portuguese newspapers for printing such news, nor has it been denied. Not only the newspapers but politicians have made reference to the declared existence of Bolshevism in the country, and the maneuvers in which it was engaged. Because Bolsheviki from other countries have tried to get into Portugal it does not follow, of course, that they are there at present, but it must not be overlooked that quite recently when such persons came along by ship and tried to land at Oporto the government prevented them. Have all others been prevented in the same way?

Instructions in this matter have been sent to the Portuguese Legation at Madrid, with the result that the Minister there has issued a note to the press in which he says that the various statements that have appeared in the Spanish newspapers about Bolshevism in Portugal are utterly devoid of foundation. At the same time the Minister says that articles have been published in those newspapers concerning the danger of Bolshevism to Portugal, which articles, while no doubt published with the best intentions, are completely mistaken as to facts, since there is no danger from Bolshevism in the country. Nobody, he says, can conscientiously and loyally wish to insinuate that the Maximalist danger could radiate to any other part from Portugal.

Friendship With Spain

He says that Portuguese policy, which is being vigorously conducted, has for one of its chief objects the tightening of the bonds of affection and friendship with Spain, so that they may be in complete and common accord, and may be able to give practical effect to many international problems which interest the sister nations. "At a time like this," says the Minister in conclusion, "and when there is a plan so sincerely entertained and defined, the unfounded news and insinuations of supposed Portuguese Bolshevism, which this legation is satisfied to state once more are absolutely fantastic, are doubly inappropriate." This declaration has been addressed entirely with the statement, the Minister would have done better to have directed it to the newspapers of his own country. However, there it is. Whether there are Bolsheviki or not, the syndicalists are an advanced

and energetic lot. They are, however, making little headway with their strike program at present.

As to the Royalists, their condition is interesting, and the government is paying some attention to them, but it is the general conviction that if the Labor element can be kept quiet there is no danger from the other section at the present time. The Royalists now are a divided force, and as such their prospects are not good. The split between the Integralists and the supporters of Manoel is definite and serious, and it is a good point for the republic. The Integralists are no believers in constitutional monarchy as it has been displayed for the last century or so, but the former King, Manoel, cannot bring himself to agree with their ideas. He thinks the Integralists are sincere, and sympathizes with some of their views, but, if he ever has the opportunity, he prefers to rule as a constitutional king.

New Candidate Required

The leader of the party, the Count de Monsaraz, has renounced his title, and it is believed that the party will now choose a new candidate of its own for the throne. The prospects of the former King are at a lower ebb than ever. In spite of all this, however, there are Royalist machinations going on just beyond the northern frontier, and there are still definite and apparently authentic stories of plots being planned at Vigo and elsewhere. One of the latest reports is to the effect that the Spanish authorities have lent their kindly assistance to the seizure of large quantities of arms and ammunition that were discovered in wooden huts at a place called Alamedilla in the Province of Salamanca, which is only some two kilometers from the frontier. A Monarchist flag was found among the arms, and there is no doubt that they were intended for Monarchist rebellion purposes.

Despite all these things, it is a good sign that in various directions efforts toward real progress are being made, particularly in the matter of some public works. Reference has already been made to the anxiety of Portugal with regard to the extensive improvements that are being made and projected by Spain with regard to her west coast ports. It has been determined to push on vigorously with improvements to the harbors of Portugal, and a law has been passed authorizing the government to raise a loan of 25,500,000 escudos for this purpose.

This money will be partly devoted to expenditure in completing the Alcantara docks, including the construction of new, new railway lines, the installation of electricity, and the erection of warehouses, cranes, and the most up-to-date harbor plant. New repairing docks at present in process of construction are to be pushed forward and completed, and also three building yards for ships up to 8000 tons. The east mole of the Santos dock is to be subjected to extensive repairs, as also the passenger quay near the Caes do Sodre, and a large quantity of new equipment, including locomotives, tugs, and cranes, is to be supplied. Each series of the loan will be redeemed within 80 years, either by lot or by purchase on the market according to the proceeds of the harbor dues.

COMPENSATION AWARD REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—The Limerick Corporation, by a vote of 9 to 8, has refused to pay the £500 compensation awarded to the dependents of police who were shot when an attempt was made to rescue a Sinn Féin prisoner from the Limerick Union.



Mueller Relief Valve E-5060.

THIS Mueller Relief Valve insures protection against danger to property from overheated water for domestic purposes, as well as protecting and prolonging the plumbing system.

The MUELLER Relief Valve should always be used on water back installations in furnaces and laundry stoves, as these are often operated by those unfamiliar with the danger from overheated water. The Valve discharges automatically at a given pressure.

MUELLER PLUMBING FIXTURES

Built to Wear Without Repair
completes a complete line of faucets, bathroom fixtures, shampoo fixtures, kitchen sink combinations, and other devices in brass goods for controlling the water supply.

For more than 60 years MUELLER FIXTURES have maintained a recognized standard of excellence, and are so accurate in their precision of construction that they give many years' service without the necessity of frequent repairs.

Instruct your architect to specify MUELLER FIXTURES—tell your plumber to use only Mueller Fixtures—and see that the name Mueller is on each brass fixture installed.

Write for the free booklet entitled "Dependable Plumbing," containing many valuable suggestions for those who intend to build or remodel.

H. MUELLER MFG. CO.
DECATUR, ILL., U. S. A.
Phone Bell 153
WATER, PLUMBING AND GAS
BRASS GOODS AND TOOLS
New York City, 145 W. 30th St.
Phone Farragut 5397
San Francisco, 625 Mission St.
Phone Sutter 2575
Sarnia, Ontario, Canada

SOME FACTS ABOUT SCOTLAND'S CANALS

Caledonian and Crinan Canals. Though Out of Date, Enabled Naval Ships in War to Avoid Submarines in Western Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scotland—The government commissioners of the Caledonian Canal recently issued their one hundred and fourteenth report on the Caledonian and Crinan canals, drawing attention thereby to an undertaking which, while it has proved itself of more than considerable value to the country, cannot be said to have fulfilled the purpose of the original intention to carry sea-borne vessels from sea to sea through Glenmore, the "Great Glen" of Scotland. In concluding their report the commissioners make the very significant remark: "It is evident that the canals, which were begun 116 and 126 years ago respectively, before the advent of steam navigation, and have remained since then without alteration, must now be considerably out of date."

It was in 1773 that James Watt, the discoverer of the power of steam in its relation to the steam engine, prepared designs for the Caledonian Canal, and 30 years later, Telford and Jessop drew up new plans and estimates for the work. James Watt had calculated that the undertaking would cost about £165,000, but Telford and Jessop estimated that nearly £500,000 would be required. As a matter of fact the canal, which was not completed through passage from sea to sea until 1822, cost up to May 5, 1849, no less than £1,311,270. The largeness of the sum is not to be wondered at when the difficulties of construction are taken into account. For the "Caledonian Canal" was a very formidable undertaking, and quite the biggest thing of its kind that had been attempted. Canal engineering was then in its infancy.

All Digging Done by Hand

Compared with the present time, the mechanical appliances at the disposal of Telford, the engineer who had the supervision of the work, were rudimentary, and every cubic foot of cutting had to be done by the shovel of the navvy. When it is considered that between Inverness at the east end and Banavie at the west there is a stretch of 60 miles, that 28 locks lie along this line, each 170 feet long and 40 feet wide, and that lock-making was in the experimental stage at the beginning of last century, some idea can be obtained of the perplexities with which Telford had to contend. In spite of them all

the Caledonian Canal has been pronounced by many to be a magnificent piece of work.

About the beginning of the nineteenth century the vessels which sailed the seas were small compared with the leviathans that plow the oceans today; the Pentland Firth at the north of Scotland, frequently in storm, was often a trying experience for them as they sailed for the east coast from the Atlantic; and great expectations were entertained of the canal. It soon became evident, however, that it would be quite inadequate to allow of the passage of any vessels but those of comparatively light burden; and so the canal, of necessity, came to be used chiefly by fishing boats working on the east and west coasts of Scotland, by small trading vessels, and by a limited number of passenger boats.

Admiralty Uses Canal

It is recorded that on one occasion, in 1869, 512 fishing boats made the passage in an almost unbroken line. During the year ended April 30, 1919, 5439 passages were made on the canal, of which 4238 were by steamers; 3715 passages were made on Admiralty service, and 1724 were ordinary passages. From these figures it is apparent that the canal was of great service during the war. Had it been wider and deeper, thousands of vessels which had to make the Pentland passage to reach the Cromarty and Moray Firths, on which were situated the bases from which the American minelaying squadrons operated in laying the mine barrage across the North Sea, would have passed through it, avoiding the dangers of the submarine which lurked in the western waters.

Canal Not Paying Concern

From the commercial point of view the Caledonian Canal has never been what is called a paying concern, the yearly receipts from various sources usually about balancing expenditure; but without government support the canal could not have been maintained. The last year of working, for example, shows receipts amounting to £19,831, which included a treasury loan of no less than £13,500. This large sum, however, was made necessary by the increased deficit occasioned by the war, which had stopped passenger traffic.

The Crinan Canal which was opened in 1801 passes from Loch Crinan to Loch Gilp an arm of Loch Fyne. It is nine miles in length, and only vessels up to 200 tons burden can pass through it. It is used by small coasting steamers and fishing boats. The latter can pass from the well-known herring banks of Loch Fyne through the Crinan Canal, up the sound of Jura and Loch Linne to the Caledonian Canal, and thence to Peterhead, Wick, and Fraserburgh, the headquar-

ters of the fishing industry in the northeast of Scotland.

Canal Traverses Rugged Country

To the tourist commercial details are usually of little interest. He is out to explore what is to him perhaps a new land. And if he is desirous of seeing a wonderfully rugged and beautiful part of Scotland, he takes what is a very popular circular tour from the Clyde through the Crinan and Caledonian canals to Inverness by steamboat, returning by the Highland and Caledonian railways through the Perthshire Highlands. As he passes down the Clyde with its many townships stretched upon its green banks and the blue mountains standing sentinel along its way, he is charmed with the scenic effect which reaches its best in the Kyles of Bute, the narrow passage separating the island of Bute from the mainland; and surely he will rarely if ever find anything to surpass Loch Fyne as it lies bathed in the sunshine.

At Ardara he will transship to a smaller steamer, which will take him through the Crinan Canal. This canal rises to 59 feet at its summit and requires eight locks in the process. At the western end of the canal another steamer awaits to take him through the Sound of Jura with the Paps of Jura to the southwest, through those narrow straits into the Firth of Lorne which stretches northward, its salt waters washing the lone island of Lismore, and so into Loch Linne, heading straight for Banavie and Port William.

"Neptune's Staircase"

Then through the canal, climbing by "Neptune's Staircase" of 6 locks into Loch Lochy, the first of the four fresh-water lakes lying in the "Great Glen," all linked up by the canal! Ben Nevis is the chief attraction at this point, with its massive summit often shrouded in the gray mists and its sides streaked even in summer with snow lurking in the deep crevices.

On the whole the scenery presents a sameness as the water line pierces the mountainous country; and in this respect it differs widely from the extraordinary variety of the Perthshire Highlands. Still it is very beautiful. Loch Lochy's ten miles are flanked by steep green mountains; but perhaps the most beautiful bit of scenery of all along the route is Loch Oich, in the Ivergarry region where the old castle of Ivergarry still stands in which "Prince Charlie" was sheltered before and after the disastrous episode of Culloden. After the canal reaches Loch Ness, one passes along a narrow loch, over 20 miles in length and not more than one and a half miles broad at its widest, flanked by mountains, and after passing through the little Loch of Dochfour, at last enters the Moray Firth at Clathnaharry, about a mile from Inverness.

KING'S KEEN INTEREST IN OLYMPIA SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary and attended by Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett and Col. Clive Wigram, went to Olympia recently for a private inspection of the motor show. Their Majesties arrived shortly after 9 o'clock and intended to leave by 10, but found so much to interest them that they considerably exceeded their time.

The King, the Queen, and the Princess made the utmost use of the time at their disposal and saw everything that it was possible to see. They could not visit all the stands, but in regard to many of them they asked questions and obtained expert information as the next best thing to personal inspection. Although principal attention was given to cars of British make, interest was displayed in the exhibits staged by foreign firms, and particularly in the American and French mass-production cars. At one of the stands for these mass-production cars the King inquired what was the firm's total output when the works were in full swing, and was told that it was 600 cars a day. Whereupon His Majesty remarked that this looked as though they were aiming at the ultimate supply of cars for everybody.

Considerable attention was naturally devoted to two cars which have been purchased by the Prince of Wales, a Rolls-Royce and a car with Rolls-Royce engine and Barker body. The Queen's interest took a practical form, as usual, and she asked for demonstrations of the use of the latest improvements and fittings. Her Majesty remarked upon the seating arrangement, and insisted on the importance of this matter where touring cars were concerned.

At one of the stands the King recognized Mr. Grahame-White, and went over to ask him about a novelty which was being exhibited there in the form of a car which by an ingenious device can be rapidly converted from a torpedo to an all-enclosed car. A panel in the side of the car houses not only the framework for the cover, but also a set of glass screens which can be placed in position almost instantaneously, to form the sides of a weather-proof covering. The King said he thought the invention a very clever and useful one, but he thought it must be difficult to exclude considerable noise and vibration of the loose parts. The simple system of levers, spring grips, and so forth, was then shown, and the royal visitors were invited to make actual test of the absolute rigidity and silence of the fittings.

At the close of the inspection the King expressed both surprise and satisfaction at the progress made in motor construction and improvements since the armistice.



Be a confident hostess—serve Wilson's Certified Ham

The joy of entertaining is enhanced when you are sure that your guests will be delighted with the quality of the foods upon your table.

Careful selection, special curing and smoking, give to Wilson's Certified Ham that tenderness of texture, juiciness, and fine, inviting flavor which win appreciative approval.

Like all Wilson products it is prepared and handled with the respect your own mother would show if she cooked your favorite dish for you.

Ask your dealer for Wilson's Certified Products, and write us for a free copy of "Wilson's Meat Cookery." Address Wilson & Co., Dept. 1245, Chicago.

This mark WILSON & CO. your guarantee

HOLIDAY SUGGESTION

What would please your friends and relatives more than to receive a fine Certified Ham or side of Certified Bacon as a gift. Your dealer can supply you.

The Wilson label protects your table

Not Everyone Will Want Them

Because a Thousand Other Chocolates Cost Less

A LARGE number of people have the educated tastes necessary to appreciate QUINBY'S California Chocolate Shop Chocolates.

A larger number don't buy QUINBY'S simply because "they cost more than others."

Packed in handsome, yet inexpensive handy boxes of genuine California Red Wood. Extra thick chocolate coatings. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and \$1.50 for "Introductory Pound Box." Address "QUINBY'S," Dept. 46, Los Angeles, California.

Quinby's
CALIFORNIA
CHOCOLATE SHOP CHOCOLATES



ANTONIO MAURA AS A POWER IN SPAIN

Nobody Realizes Better Than Himself That There Is No Real Place for Him in New Scheme of Reconstruction

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Don Antonio Maura is undoubtedly a Spanish patriot. He has been a prince of politicians of the old school, and in his time he has been of great statesmanlike value to his country. But nobody realizes better than himself that his day has gone, and that in the new scheme of Spanish reconstruction, in the new system of European affairs, and in the new necessities of Spanish foreign affairs there is no real place for him. But he is like a great actor who, far on the decline from the zenith of his fame and capacity, will not leave the stage and will insist on playing the grand and heavy parts. He presents both to friends and foes a pathetic figure. He will not go away when he should, and he will always meddle, indelicately, irritatingly, and with uniformly bad results. He chafes under the retirement which new circumstances, years, and his own political action impose upon him.

Don Antonio for long past has had no adequate sense of opportunity, nor has he had the tact that accompanies such a sense. Thus he proceeds from blunder to blunder, and most certainly neither his country nor his own record and reputation are the better for them. He has just committed, and is in the process of further committing one of the greatest of his career, and the condemnation from all political quarters but his own small one, is very severe. At the moment, above all others, when it is in the highest degree necessary that Spain should preserve a perfect political tranquillity, he has launched a bombshell, with the object—most obviously, with the object—of making a violent disturbance. He has succeeded in that he has disturbed the tranquillity, has created a sensation, and has brought about what is generally described as a crisis. At the moment of writing there is the hope, but not the certainty, that the Sanchez de Toca government will survive the crisis, that the tranquillity will be restored, and that this Ministry will be able at last to pass the all-important budget.

Creating His Own Crisis

Don Antonio has created his crisis by making an egregious bid for higher authority and power in a manifesto which is conspicuous for its vanity and its entire failure to appreciate existing circumstances. He is a politician who cannot rest. Many years ago it was apparent that his time for usefulness was over. He retired; he said himself he should never come back to politics. On such an understanding there was a disposition to forgive him for many errors. But in the course of a few years he showed such restlessness that it was clear he hoped to be a leading figure in the struggle once again. He was becoming an awkward complication in Spanish politics when the time for the national Ministry came, and he was appeased by the captaincy of this Cabinet.

Nobody will forget the tremendous solemnity and impressiveness of the moment in Parliament when Don Antonio, Premier again after such a long absence and so many vicissitudes, presented himself and made his speech. Nothing that he could do to render the occasion enormous in solemnity was left undone. The most hardened politicians, with a long history of political knavery behind them, felt that the time had come for them to abandon their practices and do something for the country.

Weak Attitude to Germany

The sequel was a sad one. Within a few weeks, almost a few days, politics of a poor kind broke out in this Maura national Ministry, which possessed a greater power for good than perhaps any other cabinet that had ever been fashioned in Spain. That Ministry, formed at a crisis in the

European war, was meant to take a strong line with Germany which was then playing havoc with Spanish shipping; it took a deplorably weak one, which Spain is suffering for now. It started with a fine program of national tranquillization and neglected it completely. Within a week or two a crisis was being spoken of, and after a complete failure the Ministry collapsed a few months later. No doubt Don Antonio was not wholly to blame for this ignominious termination, for Spain is not a country for national ministries, but he was largely responsible for it. He was the wrong man to be at the head of it, and without departing from obvious neutrality he showed a leniency, not to say a sympathy, toward Germany then which, in the national and international interests of the country, was utterly misplaced.

But this adventure, failure as it was, had whetted his appetite for power. He insisted thenceforth on being one of the great and active political figures again. He resorted to all the old intrigues, was continually plotting and scheming, and the upshot was that in the early part of the year he was displacing a Romanones Ministry that had been making a heroic, if too idealistic—as some say—attempt to deal with the grave internal situation of the country.

Manufacturing a Majority

He came back to power at the head not of a national Ministry this time, but of a peculiar Conservative Ministry, composed of his own kind of reactionaries. He was denied the support of the official or Dato Conservatives—except on a few special occasions, and with severe reservations—and every other political section was violently against him. The Cortes being hostile, he had it dissolved and resorted to a general election in which all the very worst traditions of Spanish elections were revived in order to manufacture for himself a majority.

By many it is considered that the force and corruption of that election were the worst known in modern times, and for a long time afterward, the new Cortes could not be properly constituted and do its business, because of the elections that had to be declared void and the judicial inquiries into them that were forced. The way in which those inquiries were conducted created another scandal. Then, after a brief period of an attempt to govern, this remarkable Maura Ministry fell, and Don Antonio, not for the first time, declared that he had done with active politics forever, and was retiring into solitude.

But there were doubts about him this time, and they were soon justified. Intrigues began again. The old understanding with Mr. La Cierva was patched up. There was talk of the attempt at the construction of a strong new National Conservative Party of the extreme Right, from which the Dato Official Conservatives would be excluded. A strange sort of "National" Conservative Party this would be, purely and avowedly reactionary to the extreme.

Datists and Maurists

Then, in due course, there was talk of negotiations with the Datists for a union with them. Mr. Dato and his followers have all the time held themselves at a distance from the Maurists. Don Antonio has obviously been fretting at the official character of Eduardo Dato's Conservative leadership; he himself wants to be the Conservative chief again. That is his constant ambition. His machinations certainly disturbed the Datists, and occasionally there has been talk of the possibilities of a combination. Any attempts in this direction, however, would always

be certain to break down upon the question of leadership. There seemed no way back to power for Don Antonio.

Then came this present moment. It is one of enormous importance and anxiety for the country, and it was a matter for general congratulation that the political situation was placid. There were enough difficulties on hand without any more being added unnecessarily to the number. The tangler question was developing acutely. Relations with France, while outwardly and superficially splendid, were obviously delicate. France and Spain, each with implacable, demanding possession of Tangier. The King had just departed on his foreign tour, clearly in the interests of Spanish foreign policy. A new and most serious anxiety had developed in Barcelona, owing to the employers having determined upon a general lock out.

An Appalling Manifesto

In these difficult times Don Antonio Maura crashes heedlessly, stupidly, wrongfully, as people say, into the political arena with an appalling manifesto which fills nearly a whole page of the newspapers and is a diatribe against every complex of government but his own, and a most astonishing appeal for power. Politicians of every party say that such an adventure in political vanity, and such a grossly mistimed effort, has never before been known, even in Spain. What makes the blunder all the greater is the certain fact that of all Spanish statesmen Antonio Maura is one who possesses at least recommendation to France at a time like this. That is a factor of consequence in the situation.

Political Spain is astonished. All but Maurists condemn the adventure, but Spain being what it is, that does not say that it will be without serious effect. A crisis has at once been brought about, and among the first apparent serious effects of the Maura manifesto has been the severe and caustic criticisms in the French press.

NEXT PHASE OF TRADE UNIONISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Bromley, secretary of the Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, speaking at Hitchin recently, said that the next phase of trade unionism was to begin to take a share in the management of industries. The railwaymen, he said, were already branching out in this direction. The object of the railwaymen was to obtain a full share in the management of their industry, preferably with the State. If the railway people said they did not care whether the railways were nationalized or not, then unfortunately the railwaymen's share would be with the capitalist employer. The trade-union movement, Mr. Bromley declared, would go forward from strength to strength until other workpeople were ready to manage their industries on behalf of the nation and not of the capitalist.

RESEARCH WORK IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
FAYETTEVILLE, Arkansas.—Dr. N. F. Drake, head of the departments of geology and mining engineering at the University of Arkansas, will sail on December 25 from Vancouver for China, where he will do research work until April of 1920.

Save Coal With an EVINO!

—The Damper Time Check that attaches in five minutes to chimneys of any heating system in homes or flats.

Pipes checked automatically at the right time. No more unnecessary waste of coal. No more overheated rooms. No more waiting up at night to check your fire. EVINO saves you these annoyances. We are confident you will enjoy having one in your home.

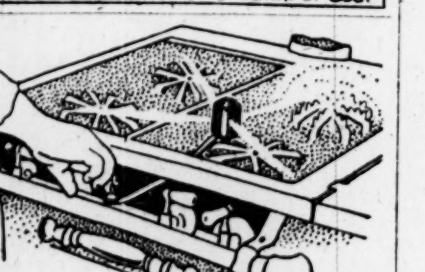
Needs no winding at any time. Has no complicated parts. The EVINO will last for years. Saves its cost in a few months by saving coal. Fully guaranteed. Price complete, \$5.00—postage or express prepaid.

Write today for beautiful illustrated EVINO booklet.

Evino Mfg. Co., 204 Manufacturers' Home Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The EVINO is manufactured by Mr. O. F. Rynd, well known inventor and manufacturer of detachable rowboat motors.

"Every Tick Saves a Lump of Coal"



ASK YOUR GAS CO. "RUTZ" A TOUCH GAS LIGHTER LIGHTS ONE OR ALL BURNERS WITH THE TOUCH OF MILWAUKEE GAS SPECIALTY CO. 2017 Clybourn St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Geo. I. Grasser & Sons. NATIONAL AVE., cor. 4th Ave. Home Furnishings at prices at which you will be pleased to buy. We specialize in sectional bookcases.

COMMISSION TO EGYPT IS PRAISED

Delegates Are Well Chosen and Stand for Justice Though Not Welcomed by Nationalists

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—It is exceedingly difficult to gauge the unrest here in Egypt, as it is so hard to say how deep it really goes, and how much is merely talk. It is certain, however, that this country is full of agitators, and one result has been continual Labor strikes, but the greatest agitation of all has been against the coming Milner commission. One need not, however, be pessimistic on the situation, as the Egyptians are doubtless few in number who feel deeply on the subject of Egypt being a British protectorate instead of it being left to the Egyptians themselves to make a mess of in their own way. But there are others who think that the situation is serious and that the Egyptians will not rest until they have turned the Europeans out of the country.

An Egypt Without Europeans

This is exaggerating the trouble, as supposing Europeans began to withdraw from Egypt with their capital and businesses, the so-called Nationalists would quickly lose the support of the landowners of the country, who would be confronted with heavy depreciation of the value of their lands and produce, and who would realize, as the ways of the Turks are still remembered here, that eventual ruin stared them in the face. Many now talk big words, who would change their tune if a serious offer were made to withdraw all Europeans at once; but, of course, such a thing is unthinkable, as things are.

The interior is at present quiet, as the fellahs for the past two months have been far too busy harvesting and disposing of their cotton crop to think of politics, and now would be a favorable time for the Milner commission to arrive. In the towns there is unrest, as was seen by the rather serious rioting in Alexandria at the end of October. There have been processions every Friday latterly, and the unrest can all be traced to the mosques, through which the Nationalists are working.

Seeing that the delayed Milner commission is to examine into the grievances of the Egyptians, it ought to be welcomed out here by all. The commission is well chosen and will stand for truth, intelligence, and justice—and as the Nationalist Party does not welcome it, it can only be inferred that the Nationalists feel that the

sifting of evidence will not be in their favor.

Strikes by the carters and laborers at the cotton presses and stores have, for the moment, brought all cotton business to a standstill, and the Alexandria General Produce Association has had to close the cotton market until further notice. The carters, who had already received very substantial increases in their daily wage, demanded a further increase; representatives of both sides met, and the increase was agreed to, in order to carry on the cotton business, but when the carters' representatives rejoined their colleagues, these latter repudiated the agreement made by their representatives.

Preposterous Demands

Since then the carters have made preposterous demands, which are quite impossible of acceptance. The porters of the cotton presses and stores then went out on strike in sympathy, the majority and, indeed, some of their chiefs, not knowing the reason why. There is more labor now in Alexandria than there is work to be obtained, and most of the laborers would be glad to be allowed to work.

In the meantime the cotton market is closed, and is likely to remain so until the carters and porters come to reason. The carters' strike began on Monday, October 27, and the laborers' on the 29th. On Friday, October 31, enormous crowds of laborers, demonstrators, and boys paraded the Alexandria streets after the midday prayers, quietly at first, but later some got out of hand and some shop windows were broken, and a few shops looted. The whole parade was very childish, representing boy students, porters, and the riff-raff of the town.

PERSECUTION OF GREEK REFUGEES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—The work accomplished by the American Red Cross during the first six months after the armistice is worthy of all praise, and Greece is indeed grateful for it. The American Red Cross Mission, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Edward Capps, arrived in Greece in November, 1918, and its splendid work in eastern Macedonia covered a period of six months. This was the sole district of Greece which, having been occupied by the Bulgarians, thanks to the former King Constantine, was completely ravaged by them.

Proof of the complete and barbarous nature of this occupation may be found in the report of the American Red Cross published in July. The Bulgarians, in order to Bulgarize the Greek territory, pursued their policy of

exterminating the Greek race in eastern Macedonia, and during their occupation the greater part of the Greek inhabitants were deported into the interior of Bulgaria.

According to the armistice terms, the Bulgarians were obliged to permit the deportees to return to their homes, and the American Red Cross arrived in eastern Macedonia just when the refugees were returning, and consequently was an eyewitness of the treatment of all these unfortunate Greeks. According to the report, the number of refugees, originally estimated at 300,000, did not probably exceed 200,000. The number of those who perished in Bulgaria may be put at one-third of the total number deported.

The work of distribution has brought the American Red Cross into contact with some 100,000 persons who have been recipients of gifts, food, or clothing. The grand total of rations issued in eastern Macedonia was 2,866,427; the total amount of foodstuff distributed was 1033 tons, and the total number of garments, 286,122. Persons clothed numbered 71,381.

INCREASED PENSIONS ALLOWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Pensions has arranged for the payment of temporary pensions to discharged disabled men at the rate of 40s., instead of 27s. 6d. a week during the first four weeks after discharge, and thereafter until the announcement of a decision as to the award of a pension or gratuity. This concession, which takes effect as from September 3 last, brings the temporary allowance into line with the increased pension rates recently announced. It applies only to men discharged invalided, and not to demobilized men.

FLAG IS PROPOSED FOR BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A meeting of the Empire Movement Committee was held lately at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, at which the Earl of Meath presided. A resolution was proposed by Sir Godfrey Lagden (representing the Royal Colonial Institute), which recommended that the prime ministers of the United Kingdom and of the dominions be asked to advise the King Emperor to appeal to his peoples in all parts of the British Empire to hold religious services on Empire Day, May 24, and also to regard it as a day of thanksgiving.

The Hon. Edward Lucas (Agent General for South Australia) seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously. Another resolution was adopted which averred that the time had come for the use of an imperial flag displaying thereon the Union Jack with symbols representing the dominions, Crown colonies, and Indian Empire, and recommending that this flag should be flown on Empire Day in all churches and chapels, and on public buildings, as a token of humble thanksgiving for the preservation of the Empire.

TREE AND PAYMENT AS POSTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The pavements in Dublin and its suburbs were recently inscribed during the night with the words, "Buy I. R. Bonds." In the country trees were found with the same words on them. This is doubtless owing to the prohibiting of the advertisement of the Sinn Fein loan through the press.

Remember the young girl at the post office who, when asked what she was sending her brother in the army, calmly said, "A necktie." He has it now, and she is going to buy him another one here, for the holiday.

A Holiday Suggestion.

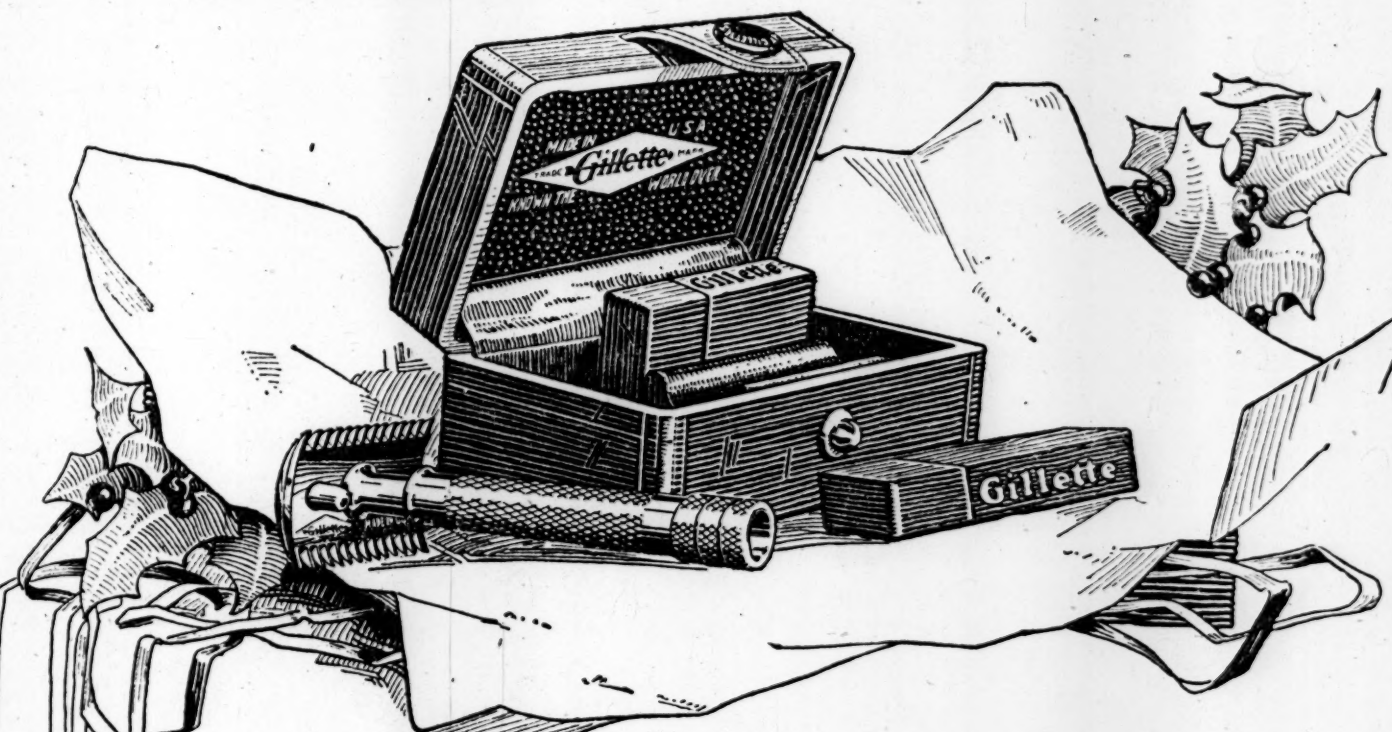
Stackpole Moore Tryon Co.

QUALITY CORNER

115 Asylum St., at Trumbull, Hartford



A Gillette for His Holiday Gift



Gillette Standard Set—No. 460

The original Gillette Set that introduced "No Stopping—No Honing" into a man's shaving. Razor triple silver-plated. 24 Shaving Blades (12 double-edged blades). Genuine Leather Case \$5

HIS PRESENT—a Gillette Safety Razor—this year, when the young men of the nation are keeping fit for the big jobs ahead. If he already has one, get him another style—Gillettes come in more than a dozen different models and Combination Sets.

Your dealer will help you in your selection. And don't forget—Gillette double-edged Blades are always acceptable to the Gillette owner.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, Boston, U. S. A.



Ask for "KIDIE GOODS" for Children Sizes 2 to 6
"LITTLE MISS" GOODS for Little Misses Sizes 6 to 12

These dainty undergarments for children are made up in a wide variety of styles and fabrics, from the most substantial for outdoor play to the blimmest, daintiest things for the warm summer day.

"Bitty Burkes," "Teddy Bears," "Combinations" and other undergarments, in the most charming designs, of the best fabrics, made with the greatest of care.

Sold in dry goods departments of most of the better stores. If you have any difficulty locating them in your city, write us the name of your dealer and we will see that you are supplied.

Katzenstein-Good Co. 325 East Water Street Milwaukee, Wis.

CLOCKS
Mantel, Wall, Chime and Hall Clocks

A Sensible, Serviceable Holiday Gift

Jewelers—Milwaukee

BUNDE & UPMAYER CO.

"Where Quality is as Represented"

"Say it with flowers"
E. WELKE CO.
"The House of Roses"
752 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

For Reliable Electrical Work
New and Used Motors
CALL
TRESTER SERVICE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Telephone Broadway 4300
47 Oneida St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

"Clothing for Children that is Different"
We feature a complete line of Vanta garments for babies
Children's Shop (Carolyn Laird Sherman)
29 Wisconsin Street MILWAUKEE

A Store With a Service The Customer Dictates
Shover's SHOES
Plankinton Arcade MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EFFECT OF CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA

Russian Writer Deplores Lack of "Unanimous Moral Protest From Among Civilized People" Against the Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROSTOFF ON DON, Russia—War is always fantastic, but civil war is still more so, writes Mrs. Ardena Tyrkova, in an article specially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor, and when one listens to the stories told by Russian friends about everything they have gone through during these years of tumult—especially during the last months and days, one can hardly believe that such things can have happened.

Old friends are gathered round the table exchanging notes in a leisurely manner. It is much the same in most cases: they escaped, were in hiding, and have been ruined. But these are trifles; every one speaks of material losses with a smile. That is no great matter. A whole family has been taken as hostages. Here some of the sons of the house, who had not had time to escape from Soviet Russia, have been mobilized into the Red Army. And now there are no more smiles, but instead faces become gloomy and thoughtful.

Opposite, at the other end of the table, is a young girl, almost a child. She has such a nice fresh face, perhaps too serious for her years. But her neighbor begins talking of lawn tennis, and the girl's face brightens, and her eyes shine. Lawn tennis? Oh, wouldn't she just love to have a game! Perhaps she has even forgotten how to hold her racket! She has not played for two years.

A Girl's Story

There is a ring in her merry young voice. Now you see that she is not even 15. One of the guests turns to her.

"Irene, tell us what happened in Odessa." All of us at once remember: This child had a hair's breadth escape. Irene's father, Vassili Alexandrovitch Stepanov, is a well-known politician. Educated as an engineer, he was twice elected to the Duma by the Constitutional Democrats, and was Minister under the Provisional Government. Under the Bolsheviks, he was imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress and was set free, thanks to the skillful intervention of a Left Social-Revolutionary, whom Vassili Stepanov had freed from Siberia under the old regime. The revolutionary honorably repaid his debt. And it was well he did so, for hardly would Vassili Stepanov have escaped alive.

In the winter of 1918 the writer took little Irene away from Petrograd. It was dangerous for her father to stay any longer in Soviet Russia, and yet he did not want to leave his daughter behind. The child's quiet self-restraint was remarkable as she followed through the turbulent crowd of soldiers. Since then she has been in various parts of Russia. Her father continued his political work. He is now one of General Denikin's ministers (there termed simply "heads," not "ministers").

In the summer when the volunteer

army was still in danger of being dispersed, and was keeping to the Kuban, at the foot of the Caucasus, Vassili Stepanov left his daughter in Odessa, then under the protection of the French troops. Every one thought this was a real protection. But the French surrendered Odessa, and the Bolsheviks became masters of the situation. Famine and the Inquisition followed them into that seaport, so lately rich, gay, and carefree.

Life in Odessa

Irene talks of what took place in Odessa under the Bolsheviks with the reserve and simplicity which all Russians have acquired in speaking of the most terrible things. She tells us of the deprivations, of the street raids, when the Communists hunted human beings like so many rats; she tells us of the acts of violence, of the mockery. Then she relates how her home was invaded by a search party of Red Army men, armed to the teeth, rough, shameless. They searched all night. They gathered heaps of papers, letters, notes. Irene managed, unseen, to abstract a packet of her father's letters from a pile, and to burn them in the samovar.

"Had these letters got into their hands, it would have gone hard with me," she says very calmly. "Father was always writing about the volunteer army."

By morning the Reds left, taking the papers and money with them. They arrested Vassili Stepanov's sisters and two others. They left Irene, but told her to come to the "Chresvychaika" (extraordinary commission), where they would give her the confiscated money.

An Involuntary Service

"I had to go. There was nothing to live on. And then they arrested me likewise. I was not detained long, only for a week. But we were in daily expectation of being shot. The others there were being shot the whole time."

Irene escaped, owing to the fact that at one time Trotsky's children had been pupils at her aunt's school. For this involuntary service the Reds let both the aunt and the niece go free. They were shadowed as hostages, but Odessa was so swiftly captured by the Whites that the Reds had something else to think of besides hostages. It was now a question of escaping.

This is one of the numberless cases where a tragic ending had only just been evaded. There is hardly a family around one without some mark of civil war.

A whole commission, composed of well-known lawyers, with Senator Meizgard, the former president of the Moscow Council of Magistrates, at the head, is investigating cases of Bolshevik outrages. With calm and judicial thoroughness they draw up reports, take down evidence, take photographs. One cannot read in these documents the details of the "work" of the "Chresvychaika" without disgust and repugnance. It is as if one had gone back to the gloomy Middle Ages, to the time of the Inquisition. Lenin's servants are doing what they did, now, but it is for the sake of the Socialist "heaven on earth."

Is it not fantastic that not only do such things take place in Europe in the twentieth century but that hitherto they have not roused even a unanimous moral protest from among civilized people?

FEWER BRITISH CIVIL SERVANTS
 Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A statement issued recently as a White Paper with

reference to the strength of the staffs of government departments, on October 1 last, and which deals with approximately 90 per cent of the total government staffs, shows that though there are still 399,952 persons employed in these departments, this is a reduction of 8082, as compared with September 1. In only two departments there are any substantial increases, one being the Post Office and the other the Food Ministry. The largest decrease for the same period is in the Munitions Ministry, where the staff has been reduced by 3155, and then come the Labor Ministry, the War Office, the Air Ministry, the Admiralty, the Pensions Ministry, the Inland Revenue Department, and the Board of Trade.

EVICTING LONDON'S ALLOTMENT HOLDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The dismay of London allotment holders at the decision of the London County Council to evict them from their holdings was voiced recently by a deputation which waited upon the parks committee for the purpose of asking for more considerate treatment. Nearly 14,000 allotment holders are concerned, the council having decided that 6432 allotments shall cease to exist this year, and 7421 next year.

The deputation was introduced by Councilor J. T. Mustard (Hackney) and Mr. J. Forbes (general secretary of the National Union of Allotment Holders), and included representatives from all parts of the county.

In submitting the case for the allotment holders, Mr. Forbes asserted that the council in resolving so abruptly to terminate their tenancies, was acting unfairly and inequitably in view of the fact that the allotment holders had not had anything like adequate opportunity to recoup themselves for their expenditure, and also had had the implied promise of the government that allotment holders' tenure should continue until two years after the official end of the war. He pointed out that in the council's decision on the matter a provision had been inserted in the Land Settlement Act, the effect of which was to authorize them to extend the tenure for this period.

Mr. Forbes appealed for uniformity in dealing with allotment holders, but urged that if the council could not concede all that the deputation asked, namely, to continue the tenure of these allotments for another two years, they should at least refrain from disturbing any of the holders until the end of next year. He added that about 12 borough councils within the area had passed resolutions favoring an extension of tenure of allotments. The chairman promised that all that had been said on behalf of the allotment holders should be taken into careful consideration by the committee.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.
 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lounging Robes Make Fine Holiday Remembrances

EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES—satin-trimmed collar, cuffs and pockets; cord finished; in copen, light blue, red, rose, gray and lavender. At 9.00 to 11.50.

WOMEN'S IMPORTED SILK QUILTED BATH ROBES AND LOUNGING ROBES—beautiful hand embroidered and plain colors; in copen, rose, flesh, lavender and black. At 11.50 to 16.65.

WOMEN'S LOUNGING ROBES—of beautiful three-tone cloth in different patterns; broad satin bands; large collars; satin girdles and two pockets. At 13.50 to 18.85.

Hoffmann Lumber Co.

LUMBER

ROSEDALE ST. & P. R. R.
 PITTSBURGH

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning
 Ladies' and Children's Dresses
 Gentlemen's Clothing
 Household Goods of Every Description
 Tel. 6400 Hilland
 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Seasonable Dishes for Winter
Central Lunch Club
 (Cafeteria Service)
HOME COOKING
 327 931 Fourth Avenue, also
 Fifth Avenue and Wood St., Pittsburgh

A. W. Smith Flower Stores Company Florists
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS and CONTRACTORS
 General Offices:
 Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

EFFECT OF IRISH FEDERAL SCHEME

Issue Is Said to Have Been Complicated by Foisting Undesired Changes on Britain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At the opening meeting of the one hundred and fiftieth session of the Trinity College Historical Society, the president, Sir John Ross, presented the gold medal for oratory to C. J. Brock, the auditor, and silver medals to J. V. Bateman and J. C. Donaldson. The medal for composition was also won by Mr. Brock.

The auditor's address was on "History in Politics," and in elaborating his theme he said that the most important problem confronting British statesmen was the Irish question. At the present time the three parties concerned in it, Unionists, Nationalists and Englishmen, all felt a certain amount of dislike for each other, amounting in some cases to fanatic hatred, and so they were unlikely to join in welcoming any scheme of settlement. The federal scheme which alone had not been definitely rejected, had only made the issue more complicated by foisting undesired changes on the constitution of Great Britain. The Irish question should remain restricted as such, and should be settled on its own basis.

A Way to Solution

Historical study would be of great assistance in removing the existing distrust and ill-will by diffusing a true understanding of their aims and characters. As soon as hatred, prejudice and ignorance were replaced by justice, moderation and knowledge, the solution of the problem would be not only possible, but comparatively simple. The minority of malignant people who actually desired no settlement might partly be converted, and partly rendered impotent, by the enlightenment of the rest of the Nation.

The provost of Trinity College, Dr. Bernard, said that he only ventured on one humble prognostication; the conflict before them was one far greater than any between political parties in the past as they had understood their rivalries; it was a conflict which went back to the very beginning of things, a conflict between the forces of authority, order, and law on one side, and the forces of license, disorder and anarchy on the other.

Upon the decision which they should make, depended the fate not only of men, but of nations.

Lord Killanin said there were many sorts of politicians in Ireland today. There used to be only two parties, Unionists and Home Rulers, but now there were dozens of sorts of Unionists and Home Rulers, with the result that he had got the impression that Unionists were not Unionists, and Home Rulers were not Home Rulers. They (the Irish) were too fond of looking back at other ages and referring to them as golden and great. Had there ever been a greater time, ever a greater crisis in the history of the world than the present? Ages in the past had been golden and great, because the men of those days had lived nobly and gloriously, and it was that which could make any age golden and great.

Keynote to Situation

Maj. Bryan Cooper, former M. P. for South County, Dublin, said that in Irish affairs he felt that the keynote to the whole situation was to be found in two great historical axioms. The first of these, to which the whole history of the last century, from Greece to Lombardy, from Poland to Alsace-Lorraine, bore witness, was that it was impossible for the government of a European race, without the consent of the governed, permanently to endure. This did not necessarily mean that such government should at once abdicate its function. It might be impossible for it to do so, as chaos might result; but it did mean that the chief aim and object of its policy should be to secure the sanction that it lacked. Irish history showed that many opportunities had been missed, but he believed that in spite of the actions of a few misguided men, who had flung themselves into violent courses, Ireland as a whole longed for peace, and he hoped that soon a statesman might be found who would have the courage and prescience to seize his opportunity and bring healing to her ancient scars.

TEACHING OF CONGO NATIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Belgium—With a view to assisting in the development of native cultivation, practical agricultural teaching courses are about to be organized in the Belgian Congo by the agriculturists of the district and chiefs of the government agricultural stations. The courses will cover a period of nine months.

MENDING MAIN ROADS OF UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The ninth annual report of the Road Board containing a statement of the applications made during the year ended March 31 last has now been issued. The total grants and loans made and provided were considerably less than in the preceding year. During the period under review the board continued the investigation of various schemes proposed by the London arterial road conferences.

In November and December last communications took place between the board and the Demobilization Committee of the War Cabinet, with the result that the government decided to make a special grant, the amount of which has been finally settled with the Treasury at £8,000,000, as an addition to an amount of £2,000,000 to be provided out of the road improvement fund, making together £10,000,000, and the board was instructed to administer that fund by making grants for road and bridge work in the ensuing year to highway authorities in England, Wales, and Scotland. Accordingly, the board on December 17, 1918, issued a circular letter to highway authorities, the material paragraphs of which set out that the most useful kind of road work required at the present time was the strengthening, reconstruction, and resurfacing (with improved materials) of important roads and bridges.

The board also dealt with the case of Ireland, by addressing to all Irish county councils a circular inviting applications for grants for road work to be carried out in the ensuing year. It is proposed to distribute £236,000 in grants and loans to Ireland.

Active steps had been taken, the re-

port states, to initiate the execution, with the aid of the proposed grants, of useful road and bridge work throughout the country. Highway authorities generally had made applications for grants, obtained approval of the work to be carried out, and proceeded with the practical steps necessary for the commencement of the work in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

ENGLAND'S CATCH OF FISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries recently issued the monthly returns of the sea fisheries of England and Wales. During October the total quantity of wet fish landed was 2,076,911 hundredweight, valued at £2,483,982 as compared with 1,057,555 hundredweight in the corresponding month last year, valued at £1,893,656. With shellfish the total value in October was £2,532,588, compared with £1,938,778 in the corresponding month of 1918. For the 10 months ended October 31 the gross total quantity of wet fish landed was 7,782,790 hundredweight, valued at £14,490,507, as against 3,697,272 hundredweight in the corresponding period last year when the value was declared at £11,584,975. Including shellfish, the gross value for the 10 months ended October 31, 1919, was £14,917,473, as compared with £11,955,355 in the corresponding period last year.

SAILORS IN DOMESTIC SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A domestic servants' registry office for discharged sailors and soldiers has been opened at Bromley (Kent). It is stipulated that any men engaged through the office shall be paid a minimum of £50 a year, and that there shall be various inducements, among other things, in the way of time off.

Shillito's

The Store

with the

Holiday Spirit

EVERY nook and corner of our Great Store is radiant with articles that make most acceptable Holiday Gifts. Artistic, beautiful and practical articles, suitable for Children, Parents and Friends. Every indication points to a great Holiday Business this year—therefore do your buying early in the month and early in the day.

The John Shillito Company
 CINCINNATI

Townsend's
 Purest Dairy Products

Best for Baby—Best for You

Telephones West 3767-3460

CINCINNATI, O.

MODERN
 SHOE REBUILDERS

Heels changed, gussets, alterations and general repairing. Work will be done while you wait.

E. F. BRANDHORST, Proprietor
 333 Woodburn Ave., W. H., five doors south of Gilbert
 CINCINNATI, OHIO

Potters Shoes

A Household Word in Cincinnati since 1856

We've Grown with the City

18-20-22-24 WEST FIFTH STREET
 CINCINNATI, OHIO

For really good jewelry at moderate prices come to

George H. Newsted
 Jeweler Fourth at Race
 Cincinnati, Ohio
 The HALLMARK Store

The Rollman & Sons Co.

A Thoroughly Reliable
 Department Store
 Established in Cincinnati in 1867

Men's Furnishings—Hats
 READY TO WEAR CLOTHES

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
 (JAMES E. BURKHARDT, PRESIDENT)
 6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Sinton
 CINCINNATI, O.

HARDWARE for Hard Wear
 CUTLERY That Cuts
 TOOLS for Toolers

Save the Difference
 Pickering's Fifth & Main Sts.
 CINCINNATI—My Happy Home

FURS

For Holiday Gifts

What woman does not want furs?

THEY are both an adornment and comfort. Few gifts so ideally combine the rarely beautiful and the wholly practical, for furs add to out-of-door snugness and warmth a final touch to the costume. If they are "Burkhardt" Furs, they cost no more, and have the added virtue of being all that good furs can be.

FUR COATS, COATEES, WRAPS, SCARFS, MUFFS, SETS, HATS in all fashionable furs

THE A. E. BURKHARDT CO.

WEBSTER B. BURKHARDT, President
 International Furriers
 Main Street, corner Third
 CINCINNATI, OHIO

Denton's

Race at Seventh, Cincinnati, Ohio
 LEADERS IN FASHIONS FOR

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' TAILORED SUITS, COATS, CAPES, DOLMANS, GOWNS, DRESSES, MILLINERY, BLOUSES AND FURS

French and American adaptations in Exclusive Styles for every season and Accessories for every requirement of Dress

MITCHELL'S

Is a household word in the Middle West for all that is best in

Furniture, Rugs, Curtains and Decorative Fabrics
 The ROBT. MITCHELL FURNITURE CO.
 618-622 Race Street
 CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Lowry & Goebel Co.

FURNITURE of Character at Popular Prices
 Home of the Parke Pathophone, a Perfected Phonograph
 125-127-129 West Fifth St., Cincinnati

holiday stationery in great abundance

Boggs & Buhl.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Joseph Horne Co.

PITTSBURGH

The Personal Service Bureau

A department recently instituted to furnish Shopping Advice, Special Service for Out-of-Town People, General Service and Emergency Service.



SOLOMON BIBRO & CO.
 FORMERLY SOLOMONS
 506-508 MARKET ST.
 PITTSBURGH, PA.

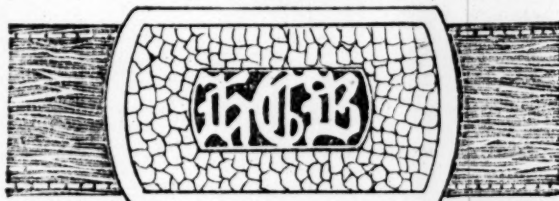
Mid-Winter Showing of
 ADVANCED MODELS
 Reasonably Priced
 Satin - Maline Metal Cloth
 Silks with Straw Facings
 Combinations of satins and fur, flower trimmed
 Fourth Floor

Hohl and Olney
 Tailors
 Five Thirty-one Wood Street,
 Pittsburgh

Headquarters for Wireless
 Equipment
 We can supply all standard Radio apparatus from stock. Service and satisfaction guaranteed.
 Doubleday-Hill Electric Co.
 719-81 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Buy HIM a Sterling Silver
 BELT BUCKLE

(MONOGRAMMED)



Hammered Silver Pierced Monogram Buckle No. 792

Sterling Silver 7.50
 Gold Front 8.50
 10 K. Gold 20.00
 14 K. Gold 25.00

Many other styles on display

BANKHARDT

Race below Fifth, CINCINNATI

Klines

421-423 Race Street
 CINCINNATI, OHIO

Dance and
 Party Frocks

For the Holidays

A party is not a party without a dainty, youthful frock to help one look one's loveliest, and among the many, many new and beautiful dresses in our stocks is almost sure to be the very one you have wished to find.

The prices are very reasonable.

Dress Section

"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms

26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.
 Entrance to Gibson House
 General Dining Room, 2nd Floor
 Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor
 Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30
 CINCINNATI

BUY—
 Electrical Appliances
 for the house at the
 ELECTRIC SHOP
 405 RACE STREET, CINCINNATI

High Quality Cleansing & Dyeing

of wearing apparel, house furnishings, and carpets. Expert artisans and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.
 Phone Avon 70-A. A Wagon Will Call.
 Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.
 The Fenton United Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
 CINCINNATI, O.

We buy old gold, old silver and platinum, and will pay you exactly what it is worth.
 Cincinnati Gold & Silver Refining Co.
 206 Post Square CINCINNATI, O.

PASSAGE OF MEAT PACKING BILL URGED

Legislative Agent of National Consumers League Says Kenyon-Anderson Measure Would Turn Light on Food Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Passage of the Kenyon-Anderson Bill to regulate the meat-packing industry, the organization of cooperative societies by consumers, and the establishment of abattoirs by municipalities, were some of the things urged by Miss Jessie R. Haver, legislative agent of the National Consumers League, who is representing the committee on food supply and demand of the League of Women Voters in a series of conferences that is now being held by the latter organization in the far western section of the United States.

The Kenyon-Anderson Bill, according to Miss Haver, would take from the packers their stockyards and refrigerator cars. By means of its licensing feature this measure would turn the light of publicity on the whole question of food production and distribution, she said. In illustrating the need for public enlightenment on the food question she cited the case of a certain lot of sugar which was supposed to be in Chicago. The United States Department of Justice, she said, discovered that this sugar had already been sold 12 times, with a profit each time, but that this particular consignment of sugar was still growing in the fields of Louisiana.

She said that government investigation of the packing industry had revealed the fact that five corporations, Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson, and Cudahy, "together with their subsidiaries and affiliated companies, not only have a monopolistic control over the American meat industry, but have secured control, similar in purpose if not yet in extent, over the principal substitutes for meat, such as eggs, cheese, and vegetable oil products." These corporations, she said, handle from 61 to 86 per cent of the main branches of the meat industry and bid fair to dominate the wholesale grocery trade, as they already handle more than 200 products unrelated to the meat-packing industry.

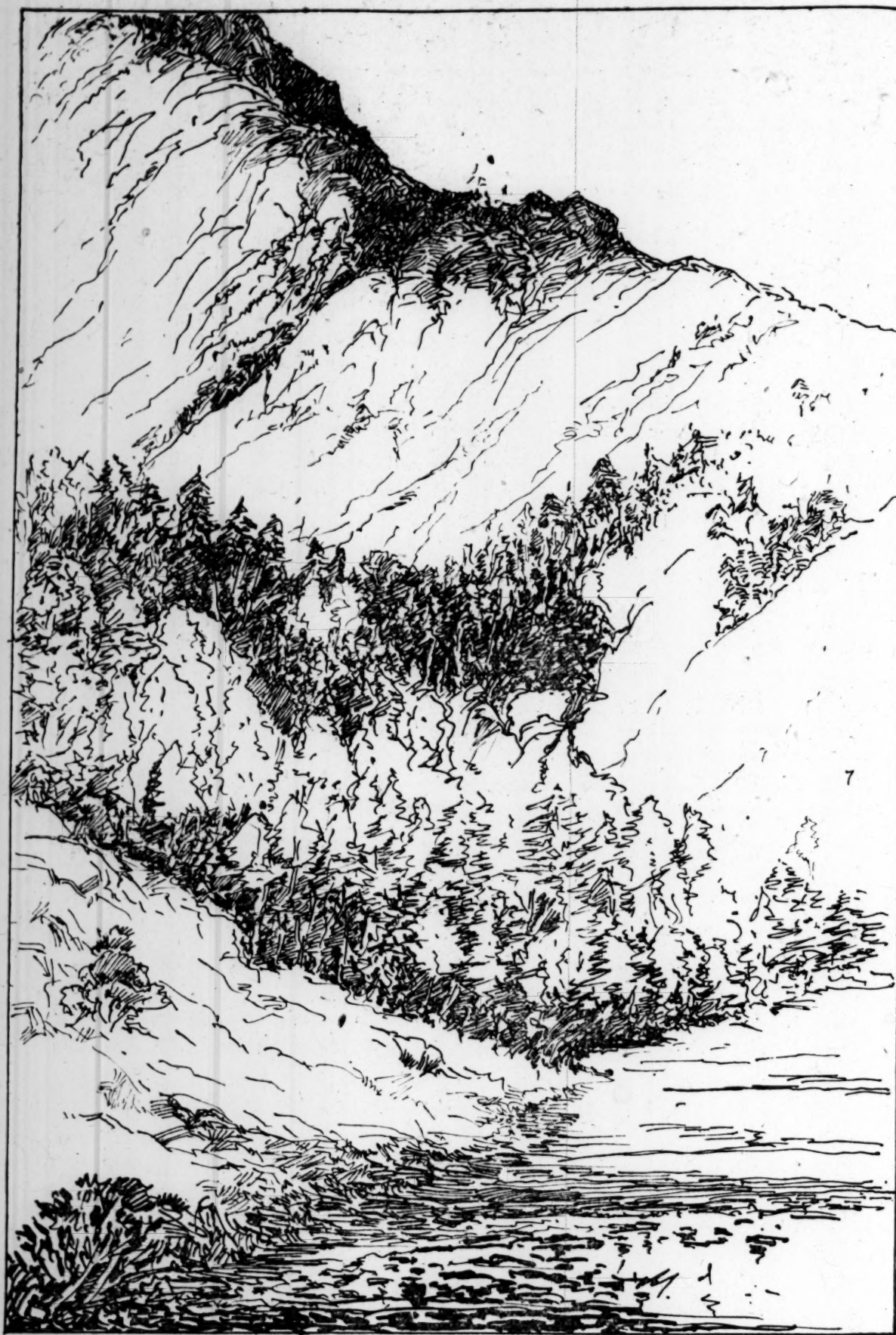
"Such a control," she said, "has enabled the packers to fix the price paid the producer at one end and the price charged the consumer at the other." In illustrating this point the speaker called attention to the fact that while the price the farmer received for live hogs fell 20 per cent in August and 44 per cent by October 24, the wholesale price of pork loins had advanced the same hogs advanced 10.9 per cent in New York and 15.4 per cent in Boston.

VACCINATION ORDER OPPOSED IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—At a recent meeting of the City Council, its members, when protesting against the order of the Board of Health requiring all adults as well as children to be vaccinated, referred to the edict as "savoring too much of Prussianism," ordered the report of the board to be struck from the minutes and passed a resolution requesting the rescinding of the compulsory order immediately.

In denouncing Dr. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health, and the provincial health authorities, Controller McBride said their actions had "caused more injury to trade and commerce than would be rectified in 10 years. He alleged also that the whole 'small-pox scare' was unjustified, as not a single fatality had resulted, but there 'had been deaths from vaccination and many persons had their health permanently impaired by the introduction of the poisonous vaccine into their systems.' He characterized compulsory vaccination as 'brutal and contemptible.' Several aldermen took part in the discussion, each one condemning the course pursued by the health authorities.



In the mountains of Thibet

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNTAIN FLOWERS OF THIBET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
There is no part of the world that has received more attention from gardeners than the high mountains of Thibet. The general public know little of the region, and few travelers even have had the time, money, energy, and courage which are the necessary companions of one who would reach the "roof of the world."

Weeks must be spent in navigating the Yangtze or one of the other great rivers that spread out fanwise from these cloud-capped highlands; several weeks more in riding or trudging it along the winding paths that take the place of roads across the intervening foothills; up and down across deep valleys and wind-swept passes the traveler must go, higher and still higher he must climb. But at last villages and towns with their cultivation are left behind, and save for the occasional nomad settlements of Thibetans, he and his party are alone in the vast solitudes of the central plateau. Here are found the stretches of moorland which prove the hunting ground for possible new treasures for the garden. Over great undulating slopes are spread before him whole

fields of flowers: here is a square mile purple and blue with monkshood, there perhaps a few thousands of the great yellow mountain poppy (*Meconopsis integrifolia*), and everywhere bright patches of color. It is a regular paradise for bees, birds, and botanists.

When some strange and lovely flower is found that the collector believes to be new—of course, no one would be so rash as to say on the spot he was sure it was quite unknown before—he notes the place, and returns in the seeding season to reap his previous harvest. One good locality often becomes his field of work for months. Specimens are collected and dried in presses for botanists at home; the marshy banks of streams are searched for flowery gems; smooth grassy slopes are scrutinized, and every rocky ledge is viewed with hopeful eye.

Across this brightly painted picture, rising like perpetual sentinels all round the plateau's margin, are the higher snow-capped peaks. Every day the garden collector pursues his invigorating toil, but at length, before the approaching winter closes the passes, he strikes his camp and mar-

shals the heavily loaded party homeward. The mountains are recrossed, the hot plains and the river are reached, and at last the sea is gained and the long voyage taken to lands where there are cooler climates and white faces. Then the specimens are given or sold to botanical collections, and the seeds to those who had subscribed to the expedition, and in due course the little strangers from far-off lands begin to beautify our gardens.

HIGH WAGES ATTRACT LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Officials of the metal trades and building trades unions are becoming alarmed over the shortage of labor here, the exodus to the United States being so great as to embarrass local industries generally. Thomas White, secretary of the machinists' union, states that daily offers of work in the United States are received at wages ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.50 per hour. Many bricklayers and carpenters have also crossed the border and are receiving \$1 and over, an hour.

INCREASE IN TAX COLLECTION SOUGHT

Boston Business Men Comment on Fact of \$11,572,313 Uncollected Revenue, Including About 70 Per Cent of Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An announcement before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance that uncollected taxes of the city of Boston total \$11,572,313, and that barely 30 per cent of poll taxes are collected, have stimulated a demand among business men that something be done to increase the collection.

In response to a question put to him while city finances were under discussion before the legislative committee, George A. Flynn, chairman of the finance commission of this city, expressed himself regarding poll tax collections as follows:
"I do not know why they do not make a better showing, a very much better showing. There is plenty of law. It is harsh law, and the city officials have been very reluctant to apply it. It means that groups of men must be taken by the shoulder and led down to the door of the jail, and have said to them, 'Now in you go unless you pay your poll tax and costs'; and it has not been done in the city of Boston, and the poll taxes have not been collected."

Enforcing the Law

"Boston's tax collection problem is simply a matter of enforcing the law," said Ernest M. Hodgdon, secretary of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The city is not enforcing the law, and as a consequence a number of men who ought to be paying taxes are escaping their lawful obligations."

"The \$11,000,000 of uncollected realty taxes is a large total, but it is made possible because two years are allowed by law before proceeding to sell. The poll taxes collected in Boston are very low in proportion to those collected in other cities. The only way to get a man to pay his poll tax, if he will not pay it voluntarily, is to arrest him. There is ample law for this, but the collector of Boston has been reluctant to apply the law."

"The consequence is that there are a great many poll taxes unpaid. As for the uncollected realty taxes, undoubtedly some of the \$11,000,000 will come in before the end of the fiscal year, but we do not believe that the city is in a position to know yet how much money it will need next year, or that it can know until the close of the fiscal year. Only then will it be possible to know how much of the \$11,000,000 will have been collected and how much free cash there will be in the city treasury."

"The poll tax law is a good law and should be enforced. The \$11,000,000 of realty taxes will, of course, eventually be collected up to 100 per cent, because after two years, if the money has not been paid into the city treasury, the property can be sold for taxes."

Keep After Unpaid Taxes

John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company and a former president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, said that the city's collecting department cannot assume an attitude of waiting.
"The collector must keep after unpaid taxes," he said. "The poll taxes are a small matter compared with the

delayed payment of other taxes. A man who can make 10 or 15 per cent on his money prefers to delay payment of city taxes, because the city gets only 6 per cent on deferred tax bills. The collector should adopt the same methods of procedure that a private collecting agency would adopt—follow up cases of delayed or unpaid taxes, and see that they are paid."

Frederic H. Fay, chairman of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told of the attitude of that organization toward the tax problem.
"The Chamber of Commerce committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs has not considered the subject of tax delinquency, which is reported to have reached the figure at the present time of \$11,000,000," said Mr. Fay. "Should the amount of uncollected taxes remain at such high figures as apparently to have a bearing on the increase in the tax rate and revenues of the city during the coming year, the tax delinquency matter is one which may well be given serious consideration by the Chamber of Commerce."

SENTENCES IN WINNIPEG RIOTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Joseph Moss, fruit dealer of this city, was sentenced in the assize courts to two years in the penitentiary with hard labor, for complicity in the street riots which took place in Winnipeg last June, during the general strike. Henry Gourk, a returned soldier, was sentenced to three months in the provincial gaol. He and Michael Krael, who received two years in the penitentiary, were convicted of riot and unlawful assembly. Thomas Szczuriski was sentenced to a year in the provincial gaol, after being found guilty on a like indictment.

LORD LEVERHULME ON AIMS OF WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Aspirations of the workmen, with which he is in fullest sympathy, was the subject of the address made by Lord Leverhulme to the Empire Club when on a visit to this city a few days ago.

"The men who work, whether with hand or brain, are the men in whose lap the comforts and luxuries of the age should be poured, for they have earned them," he declared. "Every employee," he went on, "should be given the sense of partial ownership." He denounced the eight-hour day as impracticable, and recommended a six-hour day of two shifts, by which the machines would be worked 12 hours and the men six. This would increase production by 50 per cent, he said. This scheme, he declared, would be practical in all industries.

"The cry for admission of workmen to our boards of directors is a necessary and inspiring one on the part of the workmen. But the workman must learn his lesson and must learn that only by cooperating in lowering the cost of production can he earn that place."

TEACHERS INDORSE PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina.—The North Carolina teachers' assembly, in recent session in Raleigh, indorsed world prohibition and the law enforcement movement now being organized in this State by C. H. Mebane of Greensboro. All the teachers of the State will be asked to give their assistance in making the law effective.



MacDiarmid's
Are Freshly
Cooked Daily

MacDIARMID'S CANDIES

THE HOLIDAY GIFT OF
GOOD TASTE

MacDIARMID'S ASSORTED MacDIARMID'S NUTS and FRUITS

BY PARCEL POST ANYWHERE

The MacDiarmid's

SPECIALISTS AT CANDYCRAFT
SEVEN STORES IN DETROIT
GENERAL OFFICES, 32 BROADWAY, DETROIT, MICH.

Himelhoch's

DETROIT, MICH.

Fine SILK HOSIERY Most Acceptable

The gift of Himelhoch Silk Hosiery should be welcomed by every woman. The quality of our hosiery and the values offered have made Himelhoch hosiery famous.

Lace Instep Hose are particularly lovely with their floral designs exquisitely executed in black only. 8.75 per pair.

Drop Stitch and all-over effects in black, white and colors. 2.95 to 7.50.

Hand Embroidered Instep Hose, with dainty designs in contrasting colors on black and white ground. 3.95 to 12.00.

Plain Silk Hose—The most pure thread silk throughout in colors that match any shoe or slipper. 2.50 to 4.75.

Sent postpaid anywhere in United States

Victor Records

Vast stock. First floor salesrooms. Glad to play selections over. Phone orders (Cherry 3600) promptly delivered. 37 sound proof demonstrating rooms. No waiting.

GRINNELL BROS.

24 STORES, HEADQUARTERS
243-247 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

Milton Corset Shop

Exclusive Agency
"FROLASET CORSETS"
241 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

Jacob & VanWormer Co.

Interior Decorators
Curtains, Draperies, Floor Coverings, Upholstering, Lamp Shades, Special Furniture
4th Floor University Building
19 Grand River Ave., East DETROIT

Kuhn's

Makers of High Grade Candies
216 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

Pringle Furniture Co.

FURNITURE OF QUALITY
Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames
Pictures Framed to Order
121-123 Gratiot Avenue, DETROIT
D. PRINGLE, Manager

STOUT WOMEN

We invite you to inspect our new arrivals in SMART APPAREL guaranteeing a perfect fit in garments of slender, graceful lines. SIZES 30 to 36.

LANE BRYANT
255 Woodward Ave.
DETROIT

Detroit Fur Headquarters Since 1887

Buy With Confidence

NEWTON ANNIS

239 Woodward at Clifford
DETROIT

W. E. CANTON CO.

106 Washington Boulevard
DETROIT

That Different Shop of
Correct Wearables for
BOYS and MEN
Including Boys' and Girls' SHOES

CORA A. KERR

Goodwin Front and Back Lace
CORSETS
PETTICOATS and BRASSIERES
313 David Whitney Building
DETROIT

Walk-Over Boot Shops

153 Woodward Avenue
260 Woodward Avenue
2960 Woodward Ave., Highland Park
DETROIT

Men's, Boys' and
Youths' Shoes

Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

WIRICK'S

Glove and Hosiery Shop
35 Grand River Ave., West, Detroit, Michigan
CLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
HOSIERY
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS
Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

Kuppenheimer Clothes Are Sold Exclusively in Detroit by

The J. L. Hudson Co

DETROIT

Second and Third Floors—Men's Building

Smart Footwear

Style creations of the foremost designers in fashionable footwear are being shown for fall and winter wear.

Visitors are always welcome to inspect our new ten-story building, devoted exclusively to men's, women's and children's footwear.

Write for our Fall and Winter Catalog.

FYFES

Woodward and Adams Ave.
DETROIT, MICH.

Exclusive Styles In Misses' and Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Furs,

The Rollins Co.

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade,
DETROIT

m. J. Healy SHOPS

222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT
Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
Costumers to Gentlewomen

Jewelry

Exquisite platinum and gold jewelry set with diamonds, sapphires and other precious stones.

Flawless Diamonds since 1861.

WEIGHTMAN & CO. JEWELERS

Woodward Ave. at Grand River, DETROIT

THE TAILOR-MADE-GIRL CORSET SHOP

Corsets to meet your individual requirements
"Anita" and "Tailor-Made-Girl"
135 Farmer St., Shop 12, Detroit

THE RICHMOND AND BACKUS CO.

WHEN YOU WANT GOOD
Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding, Office Furniture and Supplies
Cherry 4700 Woodward at Congress, Detroit

Mid-Winter Weddings and Social Functions

Call for GOSS CANOPIES. They lend a smart touch to the correct affair.

J. B. Goss Co.
Woodbridge at Bates
Detroit

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Swedish Textile Art

The whitewashed, thatched cottage in some parts of England, the red brick and the gray stone house in others, the timber house in Scandinavia, are not so much the expression of individual taste, but are due primarily to the climatic, geological, and floral conditions. These factors determine the material of which objects are composed, their purpose and shape, while the execution and finish alone depend on the skill and personal characteristics of a people.

It was due to the climate of the north that Scandinavian houses had to be small and thick walled, with few and narrow windows. For their warmth and coziness, wall hangings and carpets were needed. The desire of brightening up and beautifying the home led the color-loving Swedish people to develop a textile craft of their own. The peasant dresses, the wall hangings, curtains and mats, the borders of towels and sheets, mirror the freedom, vigor, and playfulness typical of the Swede. We find in their design and color the crispness of the snow, the scent of pine forests, the rush of the waterfalls, the lilte, swift movement of the gliding ski and the rhythm of the folk song. And so it is with the painted scenery on linen hangings, the garland on the wooden chests and vessels. The spinning wheel has never stood still in the Swedish cottage, and most other homes, nor has the weaving shuttle ceased to run to and fro, the lace bobbin lain idle, or the embroidery needle gone rusty.

We know that the Scandinavian women always wove and sewed figured work. The maidens of the ancient legends used to reproduce the features and depict the exploits of the viking heroes. The custom of covering the timbered or whitewashed walls dates as far back in past ages as our record goes. These hangings are made of linen, woven, painted, or embroidered. The woven and embroidered clothes are adorned with geometrical designs, or with severely conventional flower patterns, but also with figures of houses, men, ships, trees, reindeer, and sometimes small birds.

Bright yellow, blue, red, and black are the prevalent colors, but blue and yellow are dominant in the tapestries and dresses. The motifs vary with the provinces, each having developed its local designs. The rose and the heart pattern are common to all; of other flowers, we find used mostly lilies, tulips, and carnations. The customary long rectangular carriage and sledge cushions, and also chair cushions, show a great variety in woolen weaving and embroidery.

The richly colored peasants' dresses, the women's as well as the men's, with their vast number of different articles of apparel, afford plenty of opportunity for decoration. In those, knitting and lace making, hemstitching and flat embroidery play prominent parts. Stocks for women's headgear, hanging pockets, silk embroidered gloves, aprons, scarf ends, shoes, and belts, display a riot of color and work. The love for lace trimmings and lace bonnets has made the Swedish woman into a skilled lace maker. In the provinces of Scania and Darlecarlia, lace making and linen embroidery still follow the old traditional technique and patterns. There the work of today is fully comparable with the best of former times. In conformity with the style of dress, they are rather heavy and close, but of a stately nobility in design and execution. Drawn linen threadwork and hemstitching show an infinite variety in the borders of bonnet-ties, towels, and shelf fringes.

All this work represents a sound and living individuality, and it is so strong and deep-rooted that it has never lost its influence on the whole of the population. There have certainly been periods of low ebb, such as one having occurred half a century ago. But some far-seeing men and women, recognizing the vital importance of this precious heritage, fanned the glowing ashes into fresh and bright flames. The activity of the society, Friends of Swedish Handicraft, has become a great factor in the home-art culture. It recognized that the new can only be built up by letting it develop organically. For years the society restricted itself to the minute study of the old technical methods and patterns, which it revived. And, on this basis, a modern style was evolved. In all parts of the country weaving and embroidery schools have been established, and exhibitions are held from time to time. A famous school in Lund was founded by Fru Thora Kulla, who also devoted herself to the study of the old textiles. From this school and its many branches workers have joined the above-mentioned society.

At present (autumn, 1919) a remarkable exhibition of arts and crafts is being held in Gothenburg. The textile division is represented by a first-rate collection of modern work, amongst which those of Thyra Grafsman and Hilda Lilienberg must be especially mentioned. There is much light and joy and grace in these modern textile productions, the intrinsic qualities of which appear to insure them something better than a mere passing vogue.

To Wash Chair Covers

Half fill a large basin with warm water. Stretch a portion of the cretonne cover over the top of the basin, after first allowing it to soak for a minute in the water. Take a soft nail brush and soap, and gently scrub the stretched cretonne. When clean, wipe off the soap with a wet sponge, and then dry with a soft cloth. Repeat this process till the whole of the cover has been washed.

In this way, the heavy work of wringing, etc., involved by putting the whole cover into water will be avoided, and the results will be more satisfactory.



KATHLEEN HALL-THORPE.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A matching toque, muff and stole of velvet and plush

Fashion Forecast for 1920

A decided change has come over the trend of fashion, during the last few weeks, and one that will be welcome to all who value a sense of harmony and of the fitness of things in matters of dress.

The mood of exaggeration, and the desire to be startling and extraordinary in dress, which seemed to sweep in soon after the signing of the armistice, and which in some quarters has held the floor for many months, is now giving place to a far healthier and more desirable state of things.

The designers are turning their attention again to the charming modes of the eighteenth century; clothes are to be dainty once more, instead of merely bizarre and weird; evening dresses will have sleeves; and flounces, lace, and flowered silks are all the order of the day. Color schemes will be chosen to blend and harmonize, instead of to dazzle and clash, and there is a distinct hint of returning crinolines for skirts. Actual hooped crinolines, of course, would never be tolerated in this practical age; but the effect of billowy frills, so dear to the heart of the artist on account of their decorative possibilities, can easily be attained without exaggeration or inconvenience.

Some beautifully embroidered Chinese shawls are making their appearance in the shops, and it is fairly safe to predict that the shawl may play quite an important part in our wardrobes in the near future. The writer remembers, some years ago, seeing a young girl dining at the Savoy whose only wrap was one of these large shawls. In this particular case, the ground was of pale yellow crepe, embroidered all over with birds and flowers in beautiful Chinese colorings, rose, blue, and green, with a fringed border, and the effect was entirely charming.

Now that we seem to be looking again to the eighteenth century for inspiration, a return to the shawl as a wrap would be quite in keeping, and anyone with a fair for originality might easily start the fashion of wearing embroidered shawls as evening wraps, when the weather becomes warmer; and, even now, they could be worn at dinner in restaurants, when the heavier outdoor wraps are left in the cloak room. Many persons already possess beautiful old shawls, and it is a pity that they should not see the light of day, or, rather, night.

Some delightful little hats of the pull-on variety are to be had, and among these might be mentioned the sets consisting of a hat, stole, and muff, of which an example is sketched on this page. The hat has a quartered crown of rust-red velvet, topped with a little bouquet of tarnished gold flowers, while the turned-up brim is of heavier plush of a quality so rich that it is hardly to be distinguished from fur. The brim fits closely at the back and stands out a little in front. The stole is a perfectly straight piece of plush, about three-fourths of a yard wide and 2½ yards long; it is lined all through with rucked ninon. This makes a warm and cozy wrap. The muff is of gathered velvet, with plush bands at each end, lined with ninon and decorated with the tarnished gold flowers.

A word must also be said of the beret cap or tam-o'-shanter, which has reached a high degree of popularity and which still continues to attract,

It is generally made of silk or velvet, though the plain cloth ones are quite nice, too, for everyday wear. There is quite a variety of styles to choose from, the newest being large and wide, flaring up at one side. Then there are the gauzed velvet ones, with a small round of plain velvet in the middle of the crown, while some are made entirely of ruffled ribbon, which gives them a crinkled appearance all over. In fact, the attractions of the beret cap are not easy to resist and the only thing to do, if one falls a victim to its charms, is to get one and to have it just a little bit different from all the rest. This "little difference" which will make it individual can, of course, only be thought out by the wearer.

Vegetarian Christmas Dinner

Why not get away from traditional customs and try a new sort of a Christmas dinner, in this day of changing events? We do not have to declare ourselves vegetarians if we try one vegetable dinner, but can pose as pioneers who are looking for a better way. If we find it, we shall not regret our trial trip.

Begin the dinner with a fruit mince. Halve 4 grapefruit, remove the pulp, then clean out the shells; notch them and put them in cold water. Chop coarsely 3 slices of pineapple, ½ cup candied cherries, and 2 dozen white grapes; mix with the grapefruit and set to chill and drain. Wipe out the shells, fill lightly with the mince, dust with sugar, and serve on cracked ice. Add a little of the fruit juice if needed; save the rest for a lemonade.

Cream of Peanut Soup—Put 1 quart of milk into a double boiler and add a thinly sliced onion, a bay leaf, a faggot of celery, ½ teaspoon of salt, and ½ teaspoon of pepper. Mix well and, when it has boiled 10 minutes, gently add a small cup of peanut butter; cook until smooth, thicken with a little flour and butter creamed, and put through a purée sieve. Serve with toasted finger croutons.

Mock Fish Patties—Scrape 2 bunches of salsify, cut in pieces, and lay in cold water for ½ hour. Boil, mash smooth, moisten with milk, add 1 tablespoon of soft butter, pepper, salt, a little bit of sugar, and a well beaten egg. Fill

greased scallop shells, dust with crumbs, dot with butter, and bake a delicate brown. Serve tiny hot rolls with the patties.

Savory Roast—Mix together 1 cup each of pea and lentil pulp. Add ½ cup of chopped walnuts, 1 cup of dry bread crumbs, a heaping tablespoon of soft butter, a gill of cream, salt, pepper, 1 teaspoon of sugar, 1 beaten egg, and the stiffly beaten white of 1 egg; turn into a buttered baking mold, cover 15 minutes, then uncover and brown. Serve sliced with well flavored smooth tomato sauce in a tureen. Garnish with potato croquettes. Serve asparagus on toast, and pineapple fritters with the roast.

For the salad, serve a combination lettuce salad, as many different kinds of lettuce as can be had, with sliced tomatoes, dusted with a little dried mint, and French dressing. Serve stuffed celery with the salad, making the filling of a little Roquefort and cream cheese, a little fresh butter, pepper, salt, a little bit of cream, and paprika worked into a light, soft paste.

Ice cream and cake, pumpkin or fruit mince pie, or snow balls, give a choice for dessert, with fruit, nuts, raisins, and custard.

Snow Balls—Cream together ½ cup of butter and 1 cup of sugar. Sift together 2½ cups of flour, and 3½ level teaspoons of baking powder. Add 1 saltspoon of salt. Mix with the butter and add ½ cup of milk, 1½ teaspoons of vanilla flavoring. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of 4 eggs and fill buttered cup molds three-quarters full, covering them with buttered paper and steaming for 35 minutes. The sauce is made by warming 2 dozen fresh marshmallows in the oven, but do not let them brown. Put 1 cup of sugar and ½ cup of water to boil, and, when it forms a soft ball, tried in cold water, add the marshmallows and beat until smooth. Flavor with orange flower, or vanilla, and keep hot in a little double boiler, or over a hot teakettle, until the snow balls are ready to serve. Garnish with a little spray of holly on top of each ball.

The Emancipation of the Window

There was a time—not very long ago—when every window had its tightly fitting sash curtains, its more loosely hanging over-curtains, and not infrequently a third set of hangings over these. Anything less than that would have seemed at the time unfurnished. The emancipation of the window from all this drapery was slow, and even now there are persons who seem to prefer hangings to light and air. But they are comparatively few; so, for the most part, our windows have adopted new and lighter dresses.

The first bold step was taken when a few country houses harked back to Colonial days and adopted the prim white dotted mull curtains of that period. Others followed by discarding all but a tight window covering of shirred net, the heavy outer hangings having a box-pleated valance. Even this arrangement seemed a little formal as our houses changed, for in the development of our modern homes, either apartments or the more spacious suburban or country houses, there has been an unceasing trend toward informality. The American living room has gained prestige as a gathering place for common interests, that in its old days, as a parlor or drawing room, it never enjoyed. And with the change has come a corresponding difference in furnishings, particularly in curtains.

Many of us proclaim a frank interest nowadays in what is going on outside, certainly if within range there is a garden or a fine view. Our windows bear witness to the fact that we do not intend to be deprived of our right to see out of them. So the fashion of thinner curtains and fewer of them has come in, bringing with it a great variety of new fabrics and designs. Newest of all, promising already to be among the most popular, is a Chinese metallic silk that is thinner than China silk. It comes in a variety of shades, bordering on old gold and bronze. This fabric is so lovely in itself that no trimming or ornament of any kind is used on it. Simple side-curtains, with a plain, hand-sewed hem and no heading at the top are made of these, and no over-curtains are used. For those who prefer double sash curtains, a very thin grade of Liberty cloth is suitable. These are frequently made with a two-inch fringe at the bottom, though plain curtains are in better favor just now than those trimmed with fringe or fancy edgings.

More elaborate, and much less practical, is the style that is so widely adopted of using layers of indestructible net. These curtains do not last long, but they are not exorbitantly high, and are beautiful while they last. They are used both in combinations of

color, and in varying shades of one color, either of which gives a charming effect. These curtains are made by simply shirring them on the curtain poles, and allowing them to hang straight at the sides of the windows. Sometimes these are machine hemstitched across the bottom, which is much easier than hemming, as the material is so filmy.

In country houses, many have adopted a pretty fashion of making the curtains, especially for the bedrooms, of checked dimity. Close to the edge five or six rows are darned with embroidery cotton in the prevailing color of the room's furnishings. This darning follows the line of the checks, and holds the hem.

There are many other charming styles in the new curtains; in fact, almost every room suggests a curtain to fill its individual requirements. All that one needs to remember, in planning them, is that experience has proven that filmy, unobtrusive curtains are the best.

Making a Cellar Garden

Before the war came on, curious little baskets, filled with French endive, were continually reaching American shores from Belgium. There was a constant demand for this salad plant, and people in general did not seem to realize that it could be grown just as easily in the United States as across the water. Now that the war is over, doubtless the Belgian product will again begin to come in. But it will have to compete with that grown in the cellars of home keepers, for American gardeners have learned how to grow it and how to force it.

There is no reason why any woman, with a suitable house cellar, should not have a constant supply of this delicate salad plant until spring. Many women started plants from seed in the open ground last season, and so have roots to force now. If that was not done, roots may be purchased from growers at a small price. It is rather curious that, while this vegetable reaches the table under the name of French endive, it is planted as Witloof chicory, and it is under the latter name that the seed is catalogued.

Whether you buy roots or use those which you have grown, plant them in boxes of earth, just deeply enough to cover the crowns. If the roots are very long, cut off and discard a third at the tapering end. It is best, although not necessary, to cover the roots with three or four inches of sand. The shoots will grow through this sand readily and will make more compact heads than if no covering is used.

You need a fairly warm cellar. If it is not available, you can grow a small supply of French endive in a box behind the kitchen range. It is best to keep out most of the light, which can be accomplished by inverting a second box over the one in which the roots are planted. A few holes should be bored in this box for ventilation. It is not necessary to use particularly rich earth. Any good garden soil will do. An occasional watering, using warm water by preference, will keep the plants growing, and in a few weeks white tips will begin to show through the sand. Then you can cut off the shoots, just above the crown under the sand. If you do not cut too deeply, a second and perhaps a third growth will be made.

If you have, say, a dozen roots to force, use a few at a time, keeping the others dormant in some cool place. This dainty salad, when served with French dressing, is a most agreeable addition to any luncheon or dinner, and the prices which are charged in the market seem ridiculous when the housekeeper learns what a simple matter it is to grow all she needs beside the furnace or the kitchen range.

Another excellent salad plant, somewhat similar in character and just as readily forced, is sea kale, which seems to be more popular in England than in

America, but which is well worth a place on the family table. It is not grown so commonly in the garden, because two years are required to mature the roots, but forcing roots can be purchased, ready to go into the cellar. If rhubarb or plantain finds favor, it can be forced readily enough in the cellar. Roots may be dug from the garden or they may be purchased at the seed store, but, in any event, they should be roots which are several years old. They may be planted in earth on the cellar bottom, with a board set upright to keep the earth in place, or they may be grown in a box like the endive. They require more space than the latter, however. The tenderest and best shoots are obtained by using a dark corner of the cellar or by putting some coverings over the plants. It is the common custom to freeze the roots before they are forced, and probably this is the best plan, for then those which are not to be used immediately can be kept frozen until they are needed. They are easiest to handle when frozen, but those which are stored must not be allowed to thaw and freeze alternately.

You can set the roots very close together, but should take care to fill the spaces between them with earth. Cover them about two inches deep and then give them a good watering. If the soil gets dry, another watering will be needed later on, and it is best to use warm water for the purpose. A little liquid manure will help to push the plants along. The rate at which the stalks grow will depend upon the temperature; but, if the cellar does not go much below 45, stalks should be ready for the table in three or four weeks. They can be harvested when about a foot high, and their light color, with little leaf growth, will be a surprise to one who has never seen forced rhubarb. Stalks grown in this way are remarkably tender and are quite different from the rhubarb grown out of doors. Apparently, rhubarb cannot be forced readily until after the first of the year, but from then on it is possible to have a continuous supply until it is no longer needed.

There are other vegetables, too, which can find a place in the cellar garden, although those mentioned are, perhaps, best adapted for the purpose. Asparagus can be forced without difficulty, if well-established plants are used, but rather more space is required than for forcing rhubarb or salads, as more spikes are needed for a serving. Sometimes dandelions are forced in the cellar, to make blanched tops, that are greatly appreciated by those who care for greens. Swiss chard and common beets may also be grown for their tops. It is only necessary to plant them in good earth in boxes and keep them in a warm place, water being supplied at intervals.

There is no little satisfaction in using vegetables of one's own growing during the cold weather, when the outside garden is buried under snow. Moreover, this is a measure of economy, a fact which is not to be overlooked in times like these.

Those Smart Plaid Skirts

Plaid skirts are being worn to considerable extent this season, and with them the suit coat of the past year, which completes the outfit. This is a practical and inexpensive scheme for the woman who is conservative in selecting her wardrobe, since the suit coat always outlasts the skirt and is usually discarded before it is really shabby. The becoming wool jersey sport coat may thus be utilized this autumn, for with the plaid skirt it will look quite modish. These skirts are box, accordion or knife plaited, plain gored and cut on modified circular models. One smart variety has checks running either on the bias or straight. Browns and blues are the prevailing colors, but they are combined with yellows, reds, tans, greens, and purples.

Uses for Oriental Embroideries

Many persons have odds and ends of Japanese and Chinese embroideries, for which, dressmaking apart, it is not always easy to find an effective use. Such embroideries are always decorative in the extreme, and practically every scrap may be turned to account. They look particularly well when made up in different ways, in combination with soft colored leathers, whether of the rough or smooth varieties. Thus two panels from the two sides of a mandarin's robe, with its opening down the front, may be mounted on the two leaves which fold over a fitted writing pad, or the large square panel from the back of the robe may be mounted so as to form the major portion of the cover of a blotting book.

The narrowest strips of embroidery, backed and framed in thin colored leather, make charming book markers, and a tiny scrap may do good service as the top of a leather-covered paper weight. Covers for telephone books, books containing labels, notebooks, and engagement books of all sorts, may all be made a pleasure to behold and to handle, if they are covered in pretty pastel colored leather, adorned with odds and ends of oriental embroideries.

For Those Who Sew and Knit

A convenient and interesting sewing stand, reminiscent in appearance of English colonial days, seen recently at a shop where beautiful furniture is made, consists of a tapering pole of mahogany held upright by three legs, which resembled slightly, so far, a tall floor candlestick or lamp. It is fitted with a mahogany workbasket in open or spindle effect and below that a revolving spool box, divided into four sections with lids that may be lifted up. Within this is subdivided into spaces for needles, spools, and other implements and accessories of sewing.

For those who knit, the stand may be fitted with a revolving swift for winding yarns, a great convenience, not only for the knitter but for members of the family who do not always enjoy being summoned from other tasks or pleasures, to hold skeins of yarn while they are being wound.

"Double Duty" Dishes

By Mrs. Knox

My family are very fond of my so-called "double duty" dishes which I use as salads and desserts in one, or as the meaty dish and salad combined for plain home luncheons or suppers.

For instance, this Salmon Mold, which will serve as the main supper dish and a salad as well, at a simple home meal, is not only a "double duty" dish, but with the aid of Knox Sparkling Gelatine makes a small can of salmon go twice as far.

Salmon Mold

1 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine
2 tablespoons cold water
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoonful mustard
1 can salmon
1 can cream
1½ cups milk
1½ cups milk
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Mix salt, mustard, and cream; then add butter and milk. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Add soaked gelatine and salmon, separated into flakes. Turn into brick shaped mold, stir dipped in cold water, chill, and remove to bed of crisp lettuce leaves.

Note: Any other fish or meat may be used in place of salmon.

Knox

Sparkling Gelatine

Not only does Knox Sparkling Gelatine make up many "double duty" dishes, but it lasts four times as long, goes four times as far and serves four times as many people as the ready-prepared packages. One package of Knox Gelatine will make four different desserts or salads for a family of six for four luncheons or dinners—serving in all twenty-four people. That is why experts have called Knox the "4 to 1" Gelatine because it goes four times as far.

There are many other "double duty" recipes in my recipe books "Food Economy" and "Dainty Desserts," which I will gladly send you if you mention your grocer's name and address.

KNOX GELATINE
Mrs. Charles B. Knox
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Whenever a recipe calls for "gelatine"—think of KNOX

Big Y Apples on the Holiday Table

Heap the holiday table with fruit—and its crowning beauty will be the rich, glowing apples, delicious to end the holiday feast.

If they're Big Y's you'll want a box or more so you can have some on the table right through the holiday season.

Big Y apples are the pick of the crop in that famous apple growing country—the Yakima Valley, Washington. They will keep many weeks in a cool place.

If your grocer hasn't Big Y's now he can easily get them.

It will be a merrier and happier holiday season with Big Y apples on the table.

YAKIMA FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

"Big Y" Apples

Shall we send you an illustrated copy of "Baby's First Needs" containing prices and description of the necessary articles for the wee one? The Little Folks Shop Incorporated 815 Berkeley Building, Boston, Mass.

Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs and Indian Basketry, Beadwork, Pottery, Jewelry Pure American Artwork Attractive and Useful—Wonderfully Durable—Send for our free descriptive booklet. The Indian as an Artist. Southwest Arts & Crafts, Tulun Can, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Kraft-Elkhorn Adv. No. 15

10c WILL BRING A SAMPLE TIN

Send your dealer's name and 10c in stamps or cash for sample tin of Kraft plain or Pimento flavor, or 20c for both. Illustrated book of recipes free.

ELKHORN CHEESE

8 Varieties—each of National Favor

Kraft, Chile, Swiss, Pimento, Rarebit, Camembert, Roquefort, Limburger

Elkhorn Cheese is pure, rich Wisconsin Cheese—perfectly ripened, blended and sterilized. It is delicious, appetizing and nourishing.

J. L. KRAFT & BROS. CO.
367 River Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Togards

Longer Wear in Hosiery

SLIPPED on over the toes underneath the stockings, TOGARDS keep the toes from poking through and aid in securing absolute foot comfort. Never conscious you're wearing them. All sizes, two grades. Lisle 17c per pair, or 3 Pairs for 50c. Silk 50c per pair. Every pair in a sealed, transparent packet bearing the TOGARD trademark. Should your dealer not have TOGARDS, we will send you, prepaid, on receipt of price. In ordering be sure to state size of stocking you wear. ELK KNITTING MILLS CO. Tenth and Morris Streets, Philadelphia

ALIEN POLICY FOR
CANADA URGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Unemployment conditions in British Columbia have again brought to the fore the question of the number of aliens who are engaged in the various industries. For some time past the different returned soldier organizations have taken the stand that the elimination of these aliens would go far to solve the problem of reestablishment, inasmuch as the work they are now doing, chiefly in the lumber and mining industries, could be just as efficiently performed by those who fought for the country overseas.

The Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, indicates the government is contemplating taking some action to bring about the conditions desired. He says that the large mining companies in the Province have shown a disposition to view this question from the proper angle. They recognize, he points out, that the natural wealth of British Columbia must be developed for the benefit of the country, and this conception cannot be realized if British subjects, who fought so nobly in Europe and now have returned, are to be discriminated against in favor of oriental and other alien labor.

"I feel very strongly," he says, "that the time has come when we must take a definite stand and when we must formulate a policy that will forbid this kind of thing, and from which we shall not deviate. There are some companies in the mining districts who still employ aliens, notwithstanding the fact that the government has constantly frowned upon the practice. Should this policy be persisted in it will be necessary for the government to take further cognizance of the situation. The consequences may be more or less serious, and we don't want to be forced to take such a position because we have in mind the expectations of investors in Great Britain and elsewhere who are interested. If, however, the government finds that it must take action it must be understood that it is the outcome of the stupid or stubborn attitude of those affected. There can be no half measures in dealing with the employment of any and all aliens."

It is estimated there are at present some 50,000 aliens employed in British Columbia. Of these at least 10,000 are engaged in the mining industry.

WORKERS' DECISIONS
AT LABOR CONFERENCESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to Thomas Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the International Labor Congress, which has just concluded its labors in Washington, was in every way a success. He stated that agreements had been reached on matters of vital importance to labor, and he anticipated radical changes being made for the future betterment of labor conditions over the whole world. On the question of the attitude of the United States, Mr. Moore said: "The question of how far we could go if the United States does not become a signatory to the League of Nations or a party to the Peace Treaty, was made much of by the employers. The workers feel that as Canada willingly and ably demonstrated her ability to take part in the world war before the United States, and set a proud record, she can take part in the benefits of the conference. The scene has changed. The war is now for a bettering of conditions of the great masses of the world. I trust that Canada undertaking her duty in this respect will have a favorable bearing on the action of the United States."

The president of the Trades and Labor Congress added that whatever the attitude of the United States might be, the workers would back up the government in bringing into effect the resolutions that were passed at the conference.

ONTARIO PREMIER TO
TACKLE TRUSTSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Hon. E. C. Drury, provincial Premier, aroused great enthusiasm by an address delivered before the Canadian Club here, in which he declared that education and forestry were two of the most important matters to be dealt with by his government. It was common school education, he said, that provided an intelligent citizenship. He hoped to free the teachers from over-control and too much regulation. He intended to give them an opportunity. He predicted progressive legislation also, with regard to forest conservation, and said that there was evidence on every hand of laxity with regard to the preservation of this greatest of Canadian natural resources. Class legislation, too, will be eliminated, his Cabinet being unanimous on this question.

On another occasion, the Premier said his government intended to make the combine problem an interesting one in Ontario, at least. The trusts and combines, he said, had ruled the country by fastening trammels upon the old political parties. When production was controlled by these combines, small industries were driven to the wall, and the combines alone survived. In this way population in the smaller industrial centers, as well as on the farm, was kept down. He spoke of the farmers' movement as not a class movement, but one in which "the farmers are privileged to show the way."

CANADA'S SHIPBUILDING POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Government has now under consideration the question of its future shipbuilding policy and several concerns have recently been in conference with the Cabinet as to what steps can be taken to prevent the industry declining.

From these sources it is learned that so rapidly has the shipbuilding industry increased during the past few years that the plants represent, it is claimed, an investment of \$47,000,000. A force of 20,000 men is engaged in turning out ships, the annual wage sheet amounting to over \$40,000,000 a year. During the past two years the Canadian Government ordered 57 cargo steamers from various Canadian shipbuilding companies, these being constructed for the purpose of forming part of the national transportation system, as recently stated in The Christian Science Monitor. Of this number 18 ships are already in commission, and it is expected that four more will be completed before the end of the year. What course the government will pursue to foster the shipbuilding and auxiliary interests, the latter of which represents, it is stated, a further \$40,000,000 per annum in wages, is uncertain, but it is anticipated that a decision will be arrived at in the very near future.

CURRENCY FOR EMPIRE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. Lloyd Harris, who was head of the Canadian Mission in London, was recently in Ottawa, when he discussed the low rate of exchange for Canadian money. Remarking that there was no definite solution in sight, he said, however, that the remedy lay in the equalization of trade. Canada was now selling Great Britain close on \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise each year, whereas this country was only buying \$125,000,000. As regards the United States and Canada, exactly the reverse condition prevailed. Referring to the shrinkage of the British pound sterling on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Harris suggested a remedy, so far as Canada was concerned, the establishment of an empire currency and a common rate of exchange.

PROHIBITION TO BE ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—There is no doubt where the new Farmers Administration in Ontario stands in regard to the question of prohibition. The Premier, the Hon. E. C. Drury, has on several occasions publicly declared that the farmers were elected on the prohibition platform, and that he had every intention of enforcing the act to the limit. In the course of a recent speech he said that they could not hold out any prospect of success in regard to the agitation for the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act now being carried on by the Citizens Liberty League.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

SOUTHERN

Tampa Bay Hotel

TAMPA BAY On the WEST COAST OF FLORIDA
Season January 1st to April 10th

This Magnificent Hotel affords accommodations of the highest order and is famous for its cuisine. The hotel is a fireproof building, surrounded by sixty-five acres of Tropical Park.

TWO EIGHTEEN-HOLE GOLF COURSES

Palma Cota Golf Association—Rocky Point Golf Club

IDEAL CLIMATE. BOATING, TENNIS, MOTORING

For information and reservations address

TAMPA BAY HOTEL TAMPA FLORIDA W. F. ADAMS, Manager. H. A. HARKELL, Asst. Manager.

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel

28th St. NEAR FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Grand Foyer—Street Floor

LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$6 and up.

A hotel of DISTINCTION For guests of DISCRIMINATION With tariff in MODERATION

"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"

Hotel Majestic

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Central Park West

at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway

NEW YORK

Readers of this publication appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of the Majestic.

Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

Park Avenue Hotel

Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Streets

Subway Station at the Door

NEW YORK

Single Rooms \$2.25 Per Day Upwards

ADVANTAGES

Close to amusement and shopping center.

Glorious dining loggia overlooking Central Park.

Orchestral music of highest order.

GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.

Other hotels in New York under same management: HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park); MARTHA WASHINGTON, 29 East 29th St. (for women). Booklets sent free by applying to any of the above hotels.

Martha Washington

(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)

29 East 29th St., New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.25 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 75 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

Hotel Wolcott

An hotel whose atmosphere of quiet refinement, careful service and quality cuisine will appeal to every visitor who appreciates the better things. A metropolitan hotel pervaded by an air of home.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET BY FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Write for free Guide of Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Sent with the compliments of the Hotel Wolcott—the Buffalo hotel that is as necessarily and conveniently located for motorists. Modern. Fireproof.

HOTEL LENOX

North Street at Duane

BUFFALO, N. Y.

European plan. Every room an outside room. \$2.00 up. On Empire Tours. Road guide free.

C. A. MINER, Managing Director

THE PENNHURST

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Ocean End of Michigan Avenue

Every Convenience—Home-like Surroundings

Moderate Rates Garage Ownership Management

WM. R. HOOD, Proprietor

HOTEL BELVEDERE

Charles at Chase Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof, Elegant, Refined European Cuisine and Service

Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well. 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxiway to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

ST. CHARLES

ON THE OCEAN FRONT

Eleven stories of real comfort with an environment of distinct refinement without extravagance.

AMERICAN PLAN. ALWAYS OPEN LITERATURE AND TELEPHONE MAIL

Edward J. Cronin, Proprietor

HOTEL SOMERSET

BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av. joining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Old Natick Inn

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

Caters to particular people, and noted for its homelike cooking.

A comfortable house in which to spend the winter.

Telephone Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

HOTEL WORTHY

Springfield, Mass.

"He profits most who serves best"

"A dining place unusual"

CAFES

IF TASTY FOOD IN A QUIET AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOSPHERE APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY

The Sanlung Restaurant

Chinese-American Dishes

241-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Near Massachusetts Avenue

A La Carte All Hours

Refined Music

Prompt, Efficient and Courteous Service

Excellent Food and Service

Artistic Surroundings Music

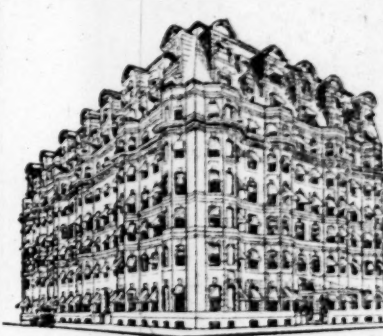
Cafe Minerva

216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.

R. C. DEMETER, Proprietor

Operating also SAVON CAFE.

NEW ENGLAND



Hotel Hemenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

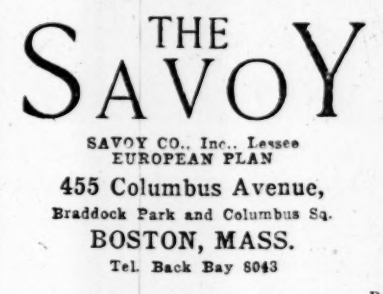
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.

Two persons, \$3.50 a day.

No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.



THE SAVOY

SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee

EUROPEAN PLAN

455 Columbus Avenue, Braddock Park and Columbus St.

BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. Back Bay 5043

Every room with a private connecting bathroom, all porcelain tubs.

For 1 person, 1.50, 2.00 per day

For 2 persons, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 per day

Two Connecting Rooms, Two Parlors, Two Bathrooms, For 4 persons, \$4 per day

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application

Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra

The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass The Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.

EDWARD C. FOGG, MANAGING DIRECTOR

CABLE ADDRESS: SAVOY BOSTON

The COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL

ESTABLISHED 1911

COPLEY SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.

Within an easy reaching distance of Boston's shopping center and terminals.

The WENDOME

BOSTON

Visit New England. Become acquainted with its historical points of interest. Radiate from Boston. Make Hotel Vendome your headquarters. Delightfully situated in the famous Back Bay district. Quickly accessible to everything. Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"

American Plan

Send for illustrated booklet.

C. H. Greenleaf Company, Props.

Everett B. Rich, Managing Director

Hotel Somerset

BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av. joining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street

Next to State House

BOSTON

THE WILLARD

EAST JAFFREY, N. H.

New and up to date Hotel, in the heart of the Monadnock Region.

WINTER SPORTS—WEATHER PERMITTING

Good Food. Rooms with Bath.

Special Dinner on Dec. 23 and Jan. 1

Tel. 8066 M. E. WILLARD, Prop.

WESTERN

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates from \$1.75 upward

Breakfast 40c and 75c. Lunch 50c (Sundays 75c). Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50).

Further particulars at any office of THOS. COOK & SON, our special representatives.

HOTEL COMMERCIAL

Yakima, Washington

Operated for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Good service where real hospitality rules.

Conveniently located on East Yakima Ave. 140 rooms, 60 with bath, \$1.00 and up.

Central Washington's popular Cafe, Grill and Lunch Room. The Lunch Room open from 6 a. m. to 2 a. m.

POPULAR PRICES

MUSIC DURING LUNCH AND DINNER HOURS

Hotel Ramona

174 Ellis Street, SAN FRANCISCO

All outside rooms with bath. One of the neatest, cleanest, most comfortable and least expensive hotels in the city.

One person \$1.50 per day. Two persons \$2.00 per day. Breakfast 50c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner \$1.00, or a la carte.

NO LIQUORS SERVED OR SOLD

"Comfort without Extravagance"

The Portland Hotel

PORTLAND, OREGON

RICHARD W. CHILDS, Manager

A New, Clean, Fireproof Hotel

CHANCELLOR HOTEL

UNION SQUARE CITY'S CENTER

SAN FRANCISCO

All suites rooms with private bath

Rates \$1.25 per day and upwards

Spend the week-end

Management, BERT TOWNSEND

BE AT HOME while in San Francisco

HOTEL CLARK

CORNER EDDY & TAYLOR STS.

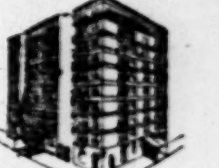
Modern and strictly first class.

Rates \$1.25 per day and upwards

C. H. EDWARDS—FRED H. JENSEN

Managers

CENTRAL



The Virginia

Ohio, North West Corner Rush

Chicago

EUROPEAN FIREPROOF

One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theatres.

Rates \$2.00 and upward

The Gladstone

6308 Kenwood Avenue

One of Chicago's Favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.

Rates \$1.25 and upward

North Shore Hotel

in Evanston

A hotel of distinction—beautiful in design—with an atmosphere of refinement—where there exists an earnest regard for the comfort of our guests.

Just 20 minutes from the heart of Chicago and situated in beautiful Evanston.

Each suite is furnished with exquisite taste. Table d'hôte dinners and a la carte service at moderate rates.

Fireproof 300 Rooms European

Chicago Ave. at Davis St.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

H. R. PRICE, Mgr. Phone Evanston 6408

CINCINNATI'S

HOTEL GIBSON

500 Rooms

500 Baths

Rates from \$2.00 per day

J. STACY HILL, President

W. E. HAWK, Manager

Hotel Charlevoix

DETROIT

Absolutely Fireproof

Rate \$1.50 up with bath

GRINNELL REALTY CO., Prop.

H. M. Kellogg, Mgr.

WESTERN

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates from \$1.75 upward

Breakfast 40c and 75c. Lunch 50c (Sundays 75c). Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50).

Further particulars at any office of THOS. COOK & SON, our special representatives.

HOTEL COMMERCIAL

Yakima, Washington

Operated for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Good service where real hospitality rules.

Conveniently located on East Yakima Ave. 140 rooms, 60 with bath, \$1.00 and up.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—100-acre beautiful high class orange grove, 50 acres bearing navel and Valencia, 7 to 11 years old, 27 acres smaller trees, including lemons, olives. Total valued \$12,000, crop 50 tons. Shrubbery property should net \$12,000 to \$25,000 per year. Own cement water system, gravel, electricity, power, buildings, tractor, completely equipped; abundant water. Near town, mountains, cement road, two railroads, churches and pumpkins, grass driveway, non-resident owner; property near 1000 acres. \$10,000. Bank loan offered. Call 1000. **WILLIAM E. NIBLE**, sole agent, 600 Grant Bldg., Main 1028-1029, Los Angeles, Calif.

CAMBRIDGE

For rent in the Central St. section, a five-room suite. Only small family with A1 references considered. Apply **MRS. W. WILLARD**, 601 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT in Pittsburgh or suburbs, for young married couple from Jan. until spring, a furnished apartment of about 3 rooms and bath. Write **J. R. McKel**, 827 N. 3rd St., Pittsburgh, Pa., or call Bell phone, Court 983, Pittsburgh.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

DISSEMINATING owners who want something better than usual and really wish clean, warm, cheerful home, can find pleasant, large rooms at 108 Beacon Street, Boston.

THREE beautiful furnished rooms in a new, comfortable home, delightful residential neighborhood, close to steam and electric cars, 20 minutes to Park St. Transportation privileges. Address **R. S. Munroe**, Office, Boston.

FOR RENT

HUDSON LIMOUSINE

For all occasions, beautifully appointed. Driven by expert limousine driver. Call **W. H. HALL**, 200 Columbus Ave., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 2762-M.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

200 DEMINGTON DRIVE, Cleveland. Beautiful furnished home, 10 rooms, 10 baths, 2 porches, fire, trees and landscape garden, will lease Jan. 1st to Aug. 1st.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One new full size coil bed spring extra quality, new, clean, used, Tel. Back Bay 2115, Boston.

HELP WANTED

APPLICATIONS for subject to be made by December 15th. **MRS. E. B. PETER**, Chairman Music Committee, Engle St. and Spring Lane, Englewood, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE to take charge of two boys (ages 2½ and 3 years) and to assist in care of infant. Only one with references as a nurse will be considered. Suburb 140 miles from New York City, near road. Address **MISS M. H. WARD**, 100 Park Street, Woodmere, L. I. Telephone 2312, Woodmere.

NURSE—A competent woman to take care of 20 months and 18 months old children. Call **MRS. JOHN M. HILL**, Greenlawn, North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York. Telephone 2405.

WANTED—Protestant, white girl to go South with family for eight or ten weeks, to do second week domestics in winter cottage. **MRS. MCKINNON**, 43 Grove Street, Evanston, Illinois.

WANTED—Lady as office assistant who understands stenography and printing. Permanent position. Salary \$20. M. 27. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

WANTED—In Brookline, Mass., lady's companion must be refined, well educated, willing to care for own room. Ad. Agency full particulars. **THE Christian Science Monitor**, Boston.

WANTED—Woman for general housework. Two adults. Six-room apartment. Lower West Side, New York City. Call **MISS M. H. WARD**, 100 Park Street, Woodmere, L. I. Telephone 2312, Woodmere.

WANTED—Nurse maid to care for 8 mos. old baby, afternoons and evenings, one who can live at home preferred. Tel. Back Bay 1800, between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

WANTED—Woman of refinement as mother's helper in caring for general housework of a one of family. Write or reply at 209 Wyomington Avenue, Maplewood, New Jersey.

IN DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT—Constant help wanted. **LAURENCE**, 2972 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL—Experienced, for Newton Centre, Tel. Newton South 888-M.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BRIGHT, neat, willing boy or youth in manufacturer's office where he will have an opportunity to learn all the branches of the business. 125 The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted at once; permanent position and steady working hours. **SHAW STOCKING CO.**, Lowell, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MORE responsibility and greater opportunity is sought by a man with successful record as manager of advertising and credits with foremost shoe manufacturers. He is also thoroughly familiar with shoe manufacturing and is qualified to act as general manager of a shoe business. He is now employed but seeks opening with manufacturer who wishes to expand his business and increase efficiency. W. 41. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED CASHIER (dcl. entry bookkeeping, etc.) ready, energetic, salesman and office clerk for position, vicinity New York City. Well acquainted in theatrical circles. 0.28. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR—Reliable married man, experienced. Can furnish bond and references. **WALTER GREEN**, care J. S. Peters, 800 W. C. C. and Seventh Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED gown, cloak and suit model desires position. Size 18, tall. N. 28. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

BROCKTON, MASS.

The Children's Store "Wear Things"

BABY TO MISSISS Headquarters for Baby Wear

COOK AND YANDALL

THE BEST MAKE of Gowns, Hosiery, Corsets, Waists and Kilt and Muslin Underwear at the

WOMEN'S STORE

Don't Fail to Visit Our

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Where we are offering real bargains on the cash and carry plan.

James Edgar Company BROCKTON

"SHUMAN" and "MORSE-MADE" CLOTHING PERKINS & ROLLINS CO. BROCKTON, MASS.

INCREASE IN CANADIAN CUSTOMS Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—The customs receipts for the eight months of the fiscal year ended November 30, show an increase of just over \$7,000,000. The increase in the receipts for the month of November, 1918, was \$3,474,153. For the eight-month period ending in November, 1918, the receipts totaled \$107,422,707, while for the same period this year they totaled \$114,452,213. For the month of November, 1918, receipts were \$12,490,167, while for the month just ended they totaled \$15,994,329.

BOSTON, MASS.

Shattuck & Jones
INCORPORATED
FISH

Telephone 1437 Richmond
128 Faneuil Hall Market
BOSTON
Established 1837

J. V. Fletcher Co.
Meats of All Kinds

66, 68, 70 and 72 Faneuil Hall Market
BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co.
27, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market

Fruits, Vegetables and
Hothouse Products
Special Attention Given Family Orders

WALL PAPERS
Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.
Novelty designs a feature; reprints of high grade paper at low cost. See them.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD
28-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON
C. A. BONELLI & CO.
270 Massachusetts Avenue
Try our \$2.00 Silk Hose. Equal to any

BROOKLINE, MASS.
FIFTY YEARS
A Market
OF INTEGRITY

S. BUXBAUM CO.
282-284 Harvard St.,
Coolidge Corner,
Brookline, Mass.

BROOKLINE AGENTS FOR
Daniel Webster Flour
Phone Brookline 7000

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
1274 Massachusetts Avenue
Telephone Cambridge 945
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

SKATES AND SLEDS
HOLIDAY GOODS
Central Square Hardware Co.
629 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COLBURN—JEWELLER
Watch and Clock Repairing
10 Boylston St., Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 5343

LYNN, MASS.
HUNT'S
HUNT'S GRILL
10 Railroad Ave., 16-18
Central Sq., 11 Willow St.

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
22 Munroe Street
Telephone Lynn 1969
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood
STEVENSON, 8 Central Square
NEW HALL, Inc., 8 Central Square

USE BONDS FOR GIFTS
Your recipient can then make her own selection
67-68 Market Street LYNN, MASS.

Hodgkins' Shoe Store
SHOES For the Entire Family
J. C. PALMER, Manager 26 Market St.
Established 1865

NEW YORK CITY
BOWDOIN & MANLEY
Interior Decorators
Out-of-town work given careful attention. Correspondence invited or a visit to our studio.
18 West 45 Street Phone Vanderbilt 2921

YE OLDE ENGLISH
FRAGRANT FOOD, FRAGRANT
SOUFLETTES, FRAGRANT MEMORIES
18 W. 45 St., next to Kollan Hall

UNFURNISHED apartment for rent. Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; sunny. Campbell, 201 W. 41st St., New York City.

TRANSIENT accommodations for ladies. For particulars address room 1544 Audubon Hall, W. 42nd St., New York City.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Men's and Women's SHOES
AT
Reasonable Prices
SHIELDS BOOT SHOP
INC.
8 EAST AVE., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Expert Repairing

POWERS CANDY SHOP
Choice Confections and Light Lunches
Hot Chocolate with Real Cream Whipped
Morse's Milk Chocolate
45 Clinton Ave., next to Temple Theater

THE NEEDLECRAFTERS
are prepared to fill individual orders for
handmade articles of superior design.
FINE HOSIERY QUALITY UNDERWEAR
MISS SUSIE BAKER
609 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

LOWELL, MASS.

The Bon Marche
247 BROAD ST.
Visit our newly opened fourth floor filled with Pianos, Piano Players, Phonographs and Talking Machines, Records and Piano Rolls.

Take Elevator
Dorothy Dodd shoes
are distinctive in style, excellent in fit, beautifully made and ever pleasing in service

Shoeshop
SHOES
20TH CENTURY SHOE STORE
88 MERRIMACK STREET
MAKER & McCURDY
Corset Shop 198 Merrimack St.
Have your Corsets and Brassieres fitted. We gladly give you our best service. We are showing a large assortment of handkerchiefs for the Holidays.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves for the Holidays. Kid, Mocha and Fabric
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP
J. & L. BARTER 133 Merrimack St.
SUSIE F. THORPE, 32 Central St.
Large assortment of ribbons for making Holiday gifts and gentlemen's neckties

HEAD & SHAW
MILITARY 161 Central Street
R. J. Macartney
72 Merrimack Street
Visit Our New Store
Clothing for Men and Boys

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
37 Merrimack Square
Telephone Lowell 1648
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

COLONIAL SODA SHOP
20 Prescott St.
LOWELL, MASS.
Soda, Ice Cream, Sundae
Informal Afternoon Lunches
Supper
Home Cooked Food
a Specialty

LOWELL PUBLIC MARKET
C. H. WILLIS
MERRIMACK SQUARE
CROWN CONFECTIONERY CO.
23 Merrimack Street LOWELL
FRASER'S—Men's Wear
Holiday Gifts for Men
86-88-90 Middlesex Street
HARRY C. KITTREDGE
Stationery, Blank Books, Office Supplies,
Sonora and Crescent Phonographs.
15 CENTRAL STREET
MILLARD F. WOOD, Jeweler
Complete line of high-grade Gifts for the Holidays
104 MERRIMACK ST.

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
WALTER CLARKSON
54 Central St., 53 Prescott St.

THE SHU-FIX SHOP
SAMUEL FLEMING
131 Middle St.
ELECTRIC SHOP
ELECTRIC \$12.00 HEATERS for \$8.85
62 Central Street Tel. 1317-Y

YOUNG'S Barber Shop
Wymen's Exchange
HARVEY B. GREENE
175 Stevens Street

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
RELIABLE RUBBER GOODS
Practical Holiday Gifts
Goodyear Rubber Store, Inc.
472 Main Street, near Court Square
Emmons E. Snow
DESIGNING AND PRINTING
617-619 Myrick Building
Tel. R 1850

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
294 Bridge Street
Telephone River 5100
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

Walk-Over Boot Shop
Men's and Women's Shoes
320 Main Street
Good Shoes and Hosiery
FINE SHOE REPAIRING
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
376 Main Street

FORBES & WALLACE
Pure Food Store
Exclusive groceries, canned goods and imported specialties attractively priced.
PICTURES, FRAMES
J. H. Miller Co. 21 Harrison Ave.
OSTERMANN—Florist
137 State Street
Telephone River 180

SALEM, MASS.
LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
72 Washington Street
Telephone Salem 1800
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

PORTLAND, MAINE

The Gift Shop
Eastman Bros. & Bancroft
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashionable Furs
At lowest prices consistent with Quality—
J. E. PALMER CO.
PORTLAND, Me.
Cowan's Corset Shop
588 CONGRESS STREET
Portland, Maine, opposite Congress Square Hotel
Ivy corsets and brassieres; experienced fitters in attendance.
Victrolas, Victor Records
AT THE
Henry F. Miller Piano Co.
25 FOREST AVE.
Ralph W. E. Hunt, Manager

Oren Hooper Sons
Complete Household Outfitters
238 Middle St., Portland, Me.
Headquarters
for
GIFTS FOR MEN
Haskell & Jones Company
Portland, Maine

BREAD AND ROLLS
433 Congress St.,
Portland Maine

Congress Square Lunch Rooms
J. G. LANGLEY, Manager
5 & 7 Forest Avenue, 618 Congress Street
PORTLAND, MAINE

UNUSUAL GIFTS IN JEWELRY
J. A. MERRILL & CO.,
Jewelers since 1851
503 Congress Street
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware
515 Congress Street, PORTLAND, MAINE
CROPLEY & ANDERSON
510 Congress Street
Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Hosiery

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Buy Peirce Shoes and Hosiery
If You Want the Best Moderately Priced
THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON
WALK-OVER SHOES
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
For Women and Men
280 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE
SULLIVAN COMPANY
159 WESTMINSTER STREET
Fine Shoes and Hosiery
For Men and Women
BANKERS SHOES FRED S. FENNER

Keeping Up Repairs
on your property is a duty. Nothing should be allowed to go to waste. Many small jobs can be easily managed by the man of the house (often by the woman) if they have the right tools to work with. As we have the tools, right in quality and at prices as low as can be had in present conditions.
BELCHER & LOOMIS HARDWARE CO.
83-91 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.
"The Laundry That Satisfies"

Brood, Pearl and Central Sts.
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
For Women and Men
280 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE
SULLIVAN COMPANY
159 WESTMINSTER STREET
Fine Shoes and Hosiery
For Men and Women
BANKERS SHOES FRED S. FENNER

What Cheer LAUNDRY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Telephone Union 4300

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundrers
137 Mathewson Street
Telephone Union 907
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Gift Handkerchiefs
With linen scarce and cotton handkerchiefs flooding the counters of average stores, it is gratifying to find such wide assortments of pure linen handkerchiefs as these.
Women's All-Linen—
Initial Handkerchiefs—50c, 60c and 70c
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, white, white and blue, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.70, 1.80, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 2.60, 2.70, 2.80, 2.90, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 3.60, 3.70, 3.80, 3.90, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 4.60, 4.70, 4.80, 4.90, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 5.60, 5.70, 5.80, 5.90, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 6.60, 6.70, 6.80, 6.90, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 7.60, 7.70, 7.80, 7.90, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 8.60, 8.70, 8.80, 8.90, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 9.60, 9.70, 9.80, 9.90, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 10.60, 10.70, 10.80, 10.90, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 11.60, 11.70, 11.80, 11.90, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 12.60, 12.70, 12.80, 12.90, 13.00, 13.10, 13.20, 13.30, 13.40, 13.50, 13.60, 13.70, 13.80, 13.90, 14.00, 14.10, 14.20, 14.30, 14.40, 14.50, 14.60, 14.70, 14.80, 14.90, 15.00, 15.10, 15.20, 15.30, 15.40, 15.50, 15.60, 15.70, 15.80, 15.90, 16.00, 16.10, 16.20, 16.30, 16.40, 16.50, 16.60, 16.70, 16.80, 16.90, 17.00, 17.10, 17.20, 17.30, 17.40, 17.50, 17.60, 17.70, 17.80, 17.90, 18.00, 18.10, 18.20, 18.30, 18.40, 18.50, 18.60, 18.70, 18.80, 18.90, 19.00, 19.10, 19.20, 19.30, 19.40, 19.50, 19.60, 19.70, 19.80, 19.90, 20.00, 20.10, 20.20, 20.30, 20.40, 20.50, 20.60, 20.70, 20.80, 20.90, 21.00, 21.10, 21.20, 21.30, 21.40, 21.50, 21.60, 21.70, 21.80, 21.90, 22.00, 22.10, 22.20, 22.30, 22.40, 22.50, 22.60, 22.70, 22.80, 22.90, 23.00, 23.10, 23.20, 23.30, 23.40, 23.50, 23.60, 23.70, 23.80, 23.90, 24.00, 24.10, 24.20, 24.30, 24.40, 24.50, 24.60, 24.70, 24.80, 24.90, 25.00, 25.10, 25.20, 25.30, 25.40, 25.50, 25.60, 25.70, 25.80, 25.90, 26.00, 26.10, 26.20, 26.30, 26.40, 26.50, 26.60, 26.70, 26.80, 26.90, 27.00, 27.10, 27.20, 27.30, 27.40, 27.50, 27.60, 27.70, 27.80, 27.90, 28.00, 28.10, 28.20, 28.30, 28.40, 28.50, 28.60, 28.70, 28.80, 28.90, 29.00, 29.10, 29.20, 29.30, 29.40, 29.50, 29.60, 29.70, 29.80, 29.90, 30.00, 30.10, 30.20, 30.30, 30.40, 30.50, 30.60, 30.70, 30.80, 30.90, 31.00, 31.10, 31.20, 31.30, 31.40, 31.50, 31.60, 31.70, 31.80, 31.90, 32.00, 32.10, 32.20, 32.30, 32.40, 32.50, 32.60, 32.70, 32.80, 32.90, 33.00, 33.10, 33.20, 33.30, 33.40, 33.50, 33.60, 33.70, 33.80, 33.90, 34.00, 34.10, 34.20, 34.30, 34.40, 34.50, 34.60, 34.70, 34.80, 34.90, 35.00, 35.10, 35.20, 35.30, 35.40, 35.50, 35.60, 35.70, 35.80, 35.90, 36.00, 36.10, 36.20, 36.30, 36.40, 36.50, 36.60, 36.70, 36.80, 36.90, 37.00, 37.10, 37.20, 37.30, 37.40, 37.50, 37.60, 37.70, 37.80, 37.90, 38.00, 38.10, 38.20, 38.30, 38.40, 38.50, 38.60, 38.70, 38.80, 38.90, 39.00, 39.10, 39.20, 39.30, 39.40, 39.50, 39.60, 39.70, 39.80, 39.90, 40.00, 40.10, 40.20, 40.30, 40.40, 40.50, 40.60, 40.70, 40.80, 40.90, 41.00, 41.10, 41.20, 41.30, 41.40, 41.50, 41.60, 41.70, 41.80, 41.90, 42.00, 42.10, 42.20, 42.30, 42.40, 42.50, 42.60, 42.70, 42.80, 42.90, 43.00, 43.10, 43.20, 43.30, 43.40, 43.50, 43.60, 43.70, 43.80, 43.90, 44.00, 44.10, 44.20, 44.30, 44.40, 44.50, 44.60, 44.70, 44.80, 44.90, 45.00, 45.10, 45.20, 45.30, 45.40, 45.50, 45.60, 45.70, 45.80, 45.90, 46.00, 46.10, 46.20, 46.30, 46.40, 46.50, 46.60, 46.70, 46.80, 46.90, 47.00, 47.10, 47.20, 47.30, 47.40, 47.50, 47.60, 47.70, 47.80, 47.90, 48.00, 48.10, 48.20, 48.30, 48.40, 48.50, 48.60, 48.70, 48.80, 48.90, 49.00, 49.10, 49.20, 49.30, 49.40, 49.50, 49.60, 49.70, 49.80, 49.90, 50.00, 50.10, 50.20, 50.30, 50.40, 50.50, 50.60, 50.70, 50.80, 50.90, 51.00, 51.10,

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

HARRISBURG, PA.



And for every occasion where the freshest flowers and most pleasing arrangement is a consideration.

The Berryhill
LOCUST ST. AT SECOND
FURNITURE, RUGS
and DRAPERIES

that leave nothing to be desired

Goldsmith's

NORTH MARKET SQUARE

Union Music Company

Columbia Gramophones and Records

Pianos, Sheet Music and Player Rolls

EXPERT REPAIR WORK

1219 North Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Rose's

Luncheons, Dinners

Fancy Cakes Ice Cream

2nd at Walnut, HARRISBURG, PA.

THE PENN - HARRIS

LUNCH ROOM

POPULAR EATING PLACE

NORTH THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

S. S. POMEROY

Fancy Groceries and Meats

MARKET SQUARE, SECOND AND KELLY

HARRISBURG, PA.

Hart Schaffner & Marx,

Kuppenheimer and Society Brand Clothes

Doutrich's

Always Reliable

HARRISBURG, PA.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

of the better kinds at modest prices

The Globe

322-324 Market St., Harrisburg

Shelton & Bell

28-30-32 N. 3rd, Harrisburg, Pa.

Always the advance modes in

Women's and Misses' Ready to

Wear and fashionable clothes

for Men.

"Our HATS

are made up to a standard, NOT down to a

price."

POULTON the Hatter

5 N. Third Street

FISHER & CLECKNER

Shoes for Men, Women and Children

THIRD AND CUMBERLAND STREETS

HARRISBURG, PA.

STECKLEY'S

Reliable Shoes

1220 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Rex Garage & Supply Co.

Capacity 150 Cars

HIGH GRADE REPAIR WORK

1917 North Third St., HARRISBURG, PA.

ERIE, PA.

Buy Fleisher's

Germantown Ball Yarn

Here at 35c ball

Many Ask 45c ball

Osborne, Norman & Zahniser Co.

"Wash. St. Bldg." ERIE, PA.

ROBERTSON'S

BLOUSE SHOP

28 W. EIGHTH ST., ERIE, PA.

Exclusive Blouses in Georgette, Crepe

de Chine, Cotton Voile and Batiste.

Unusual models priced right.

May we expect to see you?

Misses Willings' Gift Shop

727 Masonic Bldg., Erie, Pa.

IS FULL OF BEAUTIFUL THINGS FOR

THE HOLIDAYS

KELSEY

Millinery Importers, Erie, Pa.

B. F. Siegel

DIAMONDS & SPECIALTY

BLUE BIRD INN

HOME COOKING 119 W. 7th

WHEELING, W. VA.

Geo. E. Johns Co.

The Quality Shop

NEW FALL STYLES

SUITS - COATS - GOWNS

ALL THAT IS NEW AND DEPENDABLE

STYLE - MATERIAL - WORKMANSHIP

(We specialize on "British Style" Garments)

MARION, O.

O. K. DYE HOUSE

Dry Cleaning

178 E. Center Street, Marion, O.

G. W. BOWERS

Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Printers—Rulers—Binders

O. H. SHORNBORST CO.

214 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILKENS

Sells Diamonds and Watches

Deferred payments may be arranged

The advantage of a Third Floor location and

small expenses enables us to quote advan-

tageous prices.

THIRD FLOOR OF PITTSBURGH LIFE BLDG.

Entrance, 219 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Interior Craft Studios

Exclusive Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics.

Furniture, Mirror, Wall Paper,

Lamps and Shades

Estimate for all kinds of interior work cheer-

fully given.

ARRIE E. ROGERS

104 Union Avenue, PITTSBURGH

James McMillin Printing Co.

PRINTERS OF HIGH GRADE

CATALOGS, FOLDERS

BOOKLETS, LEAFLETS

BROCHURES, PRICE LISTS

Penn. Ave. and Barbeau St. Phone 437 Court

SKETCHES SUBMITTED

Interior Decorators

IN ALL BRANCHES

CHURCHES, SCENERY, WALLPAPER, PAINTING.

Edw. W. Learzof.

1600 BROADWAY, PHONE LOCUST 1260

L. & J. W. RAWSTHORNE

13 ADVERTISING ART

409 FERGUSON BUILDING

Phone 2805 Court

The PENWOOD STUDIO

M. HOWARD ARBORETT

STUDIO—PORTRAITURE—HOME

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

208 Wood Street, WILKINSBURG, PA.

KUHN & BRO. CO.

GROCERS

MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES

6100 Centre Avenue, East End

BUY DIAMONDS

DIRECT FROM US

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SONS CO.

435-437 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Gowns, M. WHITE, Suits

Latest Designs—Artistic Remodeling

Cor. Fifth & Shady Phone Hill 6435

SEWICKLEY, PA.

The Highway Shop

Gifts, Novelties, Notions, Toys

ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY

SEWICKLEY, PENNA.

LIMA, OHIO

Michael's

HOUSE OF BETTER CLOTHES

REPRESENTING

Society Brand—Stein-Bloch

and other good makes of

CLOTHES

FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

MILLINERY

GLOVER & WINTERS CO.

LET US SERVE YOU

136-138 West High Street, LIMA, OHIO

Ladies Outfitting Co.

EXCLUSIVE GARMENT HOUSE

THE HOUSE OF VALUES

ENDURING QUALITY FURNITURE

Neuman & Kettler

222 NORTH MAIN STREET

BASDEN & BRYAN

211 S. COLLETT STREET

We carry a complete line of

Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables

We deliver—Give us a call. Tel. Main 6294.

THE APPLAS-STRATTON

LAUNDRY CO.

Fashionable Laundering and Dry Cleaners

124-126 EAST ELM

Telephone Main 3068

WEINFELD'S FAULTLESS

The Home of Quality Dry Cleaning

Exclusive users of "ENERGINE"

Main Office and Plant

Corner Cole and North Phone Main 4747

M. E. TONEFF

Successor to H. D. ALLEN

Groceries and Meats

688 S. Main Phone Main 4821

The Harry Thomas Grocery

Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, Etc.

206 and 208 WEST MARKET STREET

Phone Main 4447

The Francada Cafeteria

126 1/2 W. High St. Upstairs

Popular for its home cooking, and frequented by

people of refinement.

Open from 11 A. M. to 12 P. M.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

Whitney-Richards Fountain Pens are

better pens than some folks know.

\$1.50 upwards

A. L. GUENTNER

JEWELER

29 North Phelps Street

CITY BLUE PRINTING CO.

BLUE PRINTING PAPER—ARCHITECTURAL

AND ENGINEERING SUPPLIES

Dollar Bank Building

WEICHMAN'S

Wallace Mating Pictures for Gifts

516 Market Street

LAKEWOOD, OHIO

Frank L. Thurber

INSURANCE

21 EUCLID ARCADE

Main 1923 or Marlo 4609

BARTHOLOMEW & BRUMAGIM

COR. DETROIT AND BELLE AVE.

Fancy and Staple Groceries and Meats

Marlo 2689 LAKEWOOD, O. Highland 406 L

Bernsee's

14810 Detroit

Avenue

SEILER & TAYLOR

FINE FOOTWEAR

17114 Detroit Ave., Lakewood, Ohio

KULLMAN'S

EDISON

Edison Re-records, Records and Framing

Books and Engraving Leather Goods

Columbia Music Shoppe

Columbia Records

Q. R. S. Player Rolls

15108 Detroit Ave. Marlo 4314

CROFTS CASH GROCERY

16034 Detroit Ave., Marlo 2568

FANCY GROCERIES—QUALITY MEATS

Quality—Service—Courtesy

A. R. KOELGES

GROCERIES AND MEATS

17704 Detroit Avenue

H. A. GEISEL

BAKERY and DELICATESSEN

17112 Detroit

HERBERT C. MYERS

JEWELER

11714 Detroit Avenue Marlo 3792

INGHE'S HARDWARE

House Furnishing and Electrical Supplies

15102 Detroit Ave. Marlo 1276

TOLEDO, OHIO

"GIFT GRANNY"

—It is at our store this season to help holiday

shoppers solve the problem of what to give,

and to aid them in finding out exactly what

the person to be remembered most desires.

On our fifth floor we have installed "Gift

Granny's" Christmas Corner. A quaint, cozy little

room, where you can apply in person or by

mail and within a few days have the answer in

the actual handwriting of the one to whom

you wish to give the gift, telling what will

be most acceptable.

Not only that, but this answer will give

accurate information as to size and color, and

will save the time and trouble of making

exchanges after the holidays.

It's a graceful service that insures your

giving gifts that will please the recipient. It

also saves you the time in deciding what to

give, and the embarrassment of giving unsuit-

EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOL CONDITIONS
IN ITALY

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In a vigorous article contributed to the "Libri del Giorno," Mr. Valentino Piccoli deals with the present condition of the Italian schools. He finds that the teaching profession is without those lofty ideals which can alone give vision and a sound understanding to the rising generation, and in reviewing a number of educational pamphlets and books by Italian authors, he points out how little there is in them that is original, or of practical value for remedying the defects that he sees. But Mr. Piccoli must be allowed to speak for himself.

"That the schools of Italy are in a very unsatisfactory condition is a fact that nobody from the Minister of Education down to the school porters can deny. Other countries may probably have little cause for satisfaction, but as to this I have no direct information and therefore I leave them out of account.

Need of Reforms

"This, however, is certain and undeniable. One has only to enter any Italian school of whatever type or grade to be struck by the disorder, incompetency and absurdity which are the ruling conditions of the place.

"Confronted by such a state of things, public opinion—and this is a good thing—naturally revolts, while learned gentlemen busy themselves with the introduction of new theories—and this is a bad thing, or at least, absolutely ineffective. Professors Gentile, Lombardo Radice, Papini, Preziosi, Ernesto Codignola, and many, many others, seem, as it were, to dance around our derelict schools, singing in discordant voices the well-known air, 'Now, my dear little one, this won't do. . . . No, carla piccina, no, così non va. . . .'

"With this I am entirely in agreement. This won't do. Yes, but point out the remedies! Under the standpoint of remedies, indeed, our Italian scholars only remember their time-worn Byzantine traditions, and pour out articles, speeches, reports, pamphlets, volumes, without coming to any definite conclusion, and in the meantime, our schools continue to go from bad to worse.

"Last winter the subject of state schools was very much discussed. Professor Gentile was in favor of free schools, evidently laboring under the delusion that schools could also be freed from visionaries and sectarians!

"The clericals (I beg pardon—I mean the patriots belonging to the Italian popular party) wished for free schools left entirely in the hands of parents and the like. On the other hand, state schools have laid themselves open to every kind of criticism, and, given their present condition, there is really little that can be said in their defense. For the moment the dispute is in abeyance, new problems having arisen with regard to economy, regulations, syllabus, and so forth.

As to Scholastic Ethics

"An ingenious reader asks me: 'And perhaps moral problems have arisen?' and I laugh. Who cares about such things? Today in Italy, like everywhere else, morality is reduced to the condition of the scullery maid of political economy and high politics. Endeavor to introduce the subject of scholastic ethics to a teacher who from morning till evening talks about nothing else but salaries; he will answer you—as has happened to me more than once—'One can see that you are very young!'

There are, however, a few well-intentioned people who take an active interest in scholastic problems. In Rome the "Libreria della Voce" publishes a fortnightly periodical called "L'Educazione Nazionale" under the direction of the eminent pedagogist, Lombardo Radice, and now and then, amongst a good many indifferent articles, one comes across a phrase or word just and noble. For example, Mr. Varisco, in one of his articles, expresses the desire for this very simple and elementary truth to be appreciated: 'A good school is one in which the teaching is good.'

"Again, the same house publishes a series of pamphlets entitled "Scuola e Vita" (School and Life), amongst which one by G. Preziosi entitled "Educazione Paradoxa" gives promise of much, but contains hardly anything of note. It is not a question of paradoxes, but of a few obvious truths, published between 1914 and 1919, some of which are as platitudinous as those of Mr. de la Palisse.

A Time for Vision

"We have in these pamphlets the usual collection of articles, which, however agreeable as literature, do not grasp such deep problems of life as are demanded in an organized and deeply thought out work. The author points out very clearly some faults of the 'Popular Universities'; he is entirely opposed to examinations (an old story) and—alas!—contents himself with a propaganda in favor of cinematographs and magic lanterns! 'All the cinematographs of the world will never take the place of an individuality that is not there. Their scope is simply to give facts, material images, observations, data, and so on, instead of educating by the transmission of that fire which requires not any poor mechanical means, but the real, intense, and convincing individuality of the educator.

"Another of these scholastic collections—which appear to be the fashion at present—was started by the Florentine editor, Valicelli, whose first two pamphlets, however, did not arouse much enthusiasm, nor indeed have I much hope of the others which the author promises us. Professor Papini collects a few old articles,

under the title 'Let Us Close the Schools,' evidently intended to stagger the bourgeois, but which, instead, conceals a few obvious truths. And to these articles of Papini we can apply the same remarks as to the volume of Preziosi—this is not what is wanted!

"The author indicates the faults of the state scholastic organizations, of the elementary schools, of the universities, etc., but no effort whatever is required to recognize such weak spots. It is very easy to destroy, but what we want is reconstruction.

Professor Scarpa's Book

"In a small volume by Attilio Scarpa entitled 'The School of Mummies,' I find some really good pages that show a true knowledge of and a true love for schools. Besides, Professor Scarpa, in a few passages, and through a series of concise and interesting didactic questions, hints at the real kernel of the problem, namely, the value of the teachers. Thus the author gives us two short chapters, 'Gli specchi delle anime' (The Mirrors of Souls, pp. 41, 44) and 'Fra le nubi' (In the Clouds, pp. 45, 49), which are two little masterpieces of clearness and scholarship. But, after this, he also beats about the bush and misses the main points, as for example when, after having advised spontaneity in the schools, he then suggests the imitation of Dante according to the dictum of Ofelia Manzoni (pp. 53, 54). Preserve us from such spontaneity!

"Professor Scarpa's pamphlet has, however, a great merit; it is a book of real feeling, and reveals the inmost heart of the educator. That is what chiefly matters, and that is what is recognized also by Alfredo Panzini in a delightful article recently published in the 'Marzocco,' in which, amongst many remarks, he states that the origin of a good many evils is to be found in the false ideals of the teachers.

"But Panzini quickly glides over the question and says that 'it is better not to speak about it.' And here he makes a mistake. One must speak, it is necessary to speak, because the problem of the schools in Italy is not a problem of regulations, programs, organization, but a problem of heart and conscience.

Frankness Looked For

"A technical faults might be gradually remedied, both in the free and in the state schools, if it were only possible to succeed in always securing educators worthy of the name. One may build the most beautiful school in the world, establish the most perfect regulations and syllabus, give the teachers the salary of a minister of state, but this will not solve the problem so long as the majority of teachers of every degree, both men and women, believe they are merely practicing a profession and not fulfilling a mission, so long as they only put commercial interests before the moral, national and social welfare of the Italian schools.

"The thesis maintained by Ernesto Codignola at the tenth congress of teachers—apart from a few unacceptable propositions—has, as in the case of the article of Varisco, touched the only really important point, viz., schools are going down hill because more and more they are losing those active and productive forces, those enlightened mentalities, those watchful and honest consciences, which alone can impart to pupils the message that is healthful.

"Schools are going down hill because they have been interfered with too much by mere traffickers in words, deprived of faith and idealism, because they lack culture and understanding. And the proof that Professor Codignola does not exaggerate was made clear on the occasion of the schoolmasters' strike and also by the attempt of the teachers in secondary schools to pave the way for a strike of their own.

"The simple and humble axiom—'Schools must by no means become the instruments of economic struggle,' the idea that economic problems must always be subordinated to ethical and national problems, must be, in fact, the means and not the end, could not and cannot have entered the consciousness of many who call themselves educators.

"But in regard to this question my pen would carry me much too far. Luckily, wise counsels have also been uttered, and among secondary schoolmasters, those who are opposed to a strike have been so far victorious.

"There exists still a strong nucleus of Italian teachers who realize the extreme importance of the ethical problems of the schools, to which all others, however important, must be subordinated. It is from these teachers—whether they are in a minority or in a majority—and from the youth of the country who, with a fresh outlook, will fill the professorial chairs, that the Italian schools look for a new dawn and their own reconstruction. And it will be a reconstruction brought about by deeds, not by Byzantine polemics.

"Professor Preziosi would like examinations to be abolished. I go one step further. I should like all masters to be examined by the pupils, who, as a rule, are the most inexorable but the most just of judges. And if among the students who succeed in passing their examinations some turn out failures in after life, their inept teachers should also be branded as failures, both in school and out of it."

CANADA AND RHODES
SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—It is announced by Mr. Gilbert S. Stairs, secretary of the Province of Quebec Selection Committee for the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford University, England, that the trustees have made an important change in the method of the election of these scholarships,

which are worth £300 a year and tenable for three years. Hitherto in the various provinces of Canada, nominations to the scholarships were at the disposal of the principal universities or colleges in rotation. It has now been decided by the trustees to throw the scholarships open to competition in each province, and to establish a committee of selection, composed as far as possible of former Rhodes scholars, with as chairman a man eminent in educational or other work. The committee of selection appointed by the trustees for the Province of Quebec consists of the following: E. W. Beatty, K. C. L. L. D., chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; J. C. Kemp, B. A., formerly of University College, Oxford; Gilbert S. Stairs, M. A., a former Rhodes scholar; F. C. J. Barbeau, B. A., a former Rhodes scholar; and G. M. Smith, B. A., a former Rhodes scholar.

The following conditions must be complied with by intending candidates for Canadian scholarships:

1. Candidates must be British subjects, with at least five years' domicile in Canada, and unmarried. They must have passed their nineteenth, but have not passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on October 1 of the year for which they are elected.
2. Candidates must be at least in their sophomore year at some recognized degree-granting university or college of Canada, and (if elected) complete the work of that year before going into residence at Oxford.
3. Candidates must elect whether they will apply for the scholarship of the province in which they have acquired any considerable part of their educational qualifications, or for that of the province in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence. They must be prepared to appear before the committee of selection for the province they select.

The scholar-elect for 1919 will go into residence at Oxford in October, 1920.

SHAKESPEARE'S
SCHOOL

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England.—From Shakespeare to Warfield, the first aim of the Zeppelin, is a far flight, yet Stratford-on-Avon connects the two. Both were educators at the grammar school and learned their lessons under the same roof of huge Tudor timbers, before they soared, each in his own way. A delightfully illustrated brochure about this King Edward VI school has now been issued. It makes an appeal for a sum of not less than £150,000 to enlarge the buildings so as to accommodate 300 scholars. These buildings are intended to include a large assembly hall (also available for Shakespeare memorial anniversary gatherings), classrooms, studies, laboratories, engineering workshops, art rooms, music rooms and other equipments of a modern public school.

Preservation Plans

The governors are not proposing in any way to interfere with the ancient schoolhouse. Indeed, the new buildings will secure the old against adaptation to modern needs. It happens that there are some six acres at the back of the present grammar school, on which the extension can spread itself. There would be a frontage of about 150 yards to the Southern-lane and Chapel-lane, overlooking the lawns of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater which fringe the River Avon. In their pamphlet the governors acknowledge a solemn obligation to preserve "intact and unchanged the beautiful existing structure which has been the home of the school for nearly five centuries, and enshrines literary and historic traditions of imperishable interest."

A special appeal is made to Americans to help in forwarding this scheme not only by monetary contributions but also by sending their boys to be educated at the school. "It is one of the aims of the development of the school," say the governors, "to provide opportunity for the youth of America and Great Britain to mingle together and to grow up in complete understanding of each other's thoughts, ideals, and character."

Invitation to America

"The foundation by Cecil Rhodes of 32 scholarships at Oxford for American students suggests the hope that private benefactors or the alumni associations of the American universities may endow entrance and leaving scholarships at King Edward VI School, which would respectively offer American boys the opportunity of an educational career at Shakespeare's School, and would enable English boys of the school to complete their education at American universities. It would be appropriate and desirable that each scholarship should bear the name of an American university. The relations which would be thus formed at school and university could not fail to harmonize the mutual interests of the two peoples and deepen their mutual affection to their common good."

One school subject, in particular, ought to be the special care of the King Edward VI Grammar School at Stratford-on-Avon. It is the English language; English as thought, English as spoken, English as written. The schools of Great Britain and the United States are ready for a new departure in this respect; indeed, there are some, here and there, in which the fresh start has already been made upon modern lines. But it should be the chief glory of Shakespeare's School to become the acknowledged leader in handling the teaching of the mother tongue.

EDUCATION IN MILL
COMMUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That education in the mill villages of the South is a special problem; that it demands special state legislation in several of the southern states, involving recognition of the need for supervision for mill schools, and encouragement of part-time schools to meet the requirements of the Smith-Hughes Act for federal aid, is the conclusion of Dr. Harold W. Focht of the United States Bureau of Education in his study of "A Half-Time Mill School," just published by the bureau.

Dr. Focht points out that the rapidly increasing demand for industrial workers has drawn many of the less prosperous class of the southern rural population from the hill and mountain districts to the mill centers. As a people they are homogeneous; they are all English-speaking and of Anglo-Saxon and Huguenot origin. They are, in the main, of good blood and of fair native ability, but are in need of direction. They have brought down with them from the hills and mountains the old standards and manners and customs, which do not fit into the new mill environment to any extent. The greatest hindrance to progress and industrial efficiency among the mill operatives is the prevailing large amount of illiteracy, which is the unfortunate heritage from their life in the remote hill and mountain sections. It is well to emphasize, on the other hand, that the average mill family should not be considered as inferior to other people. One educator, President D. E. Camak, of the Textile Industrial Institute, near Spartanburg, South Carolina, feels that "they have been, as it were, waiting in the mountains and hill country till civilization needed them. With the proper training of leaders within our own ranks," he thinks, "they will speedily develop a citizenry of remarkable strength and character."

Needs of Mill Folk

"The mill community springs up usually on the edge of one of the larger incorporated towns or cities. It has none of the advantages of modern city policing and sanitary inspection and little of school education. It is neither urban nor rural, and is often permitted to develop with little regard to public control. The operatives' homes are usually the property of the mill corporation. The schools are often organized and maintained by the same authorities, and general welfare work, so far as there is any, is under corporate control," Dr. Focht reports.

"The mill operatives are, with few exceptions, poor and have large families. Many of the adults among them are entirely illiterate and have a very limited outlook on life. Most of them were obliged to go into the mills at an age when other children are in school or spending their time in the out of doors at play. The little schooling they are able to obtain is seldom of such a nature as to prepare them for places requiring greater skill. Women work in the mills in almost as large numbers as the men. Many married women who yet have children in arms spend most of the daytime at the spindles or at the looms.

"Under these conditions the special educational problems of the mill community are considered to be:

1. How to organize school education for the children from babyhood up to the sixteenth year.
2. How to blot out the withering blight of illiteracy, adult or otherwise, which is seriously limiting the efficiency of the mill population.
3. How to instruct the adult population so as to increase their efficiency and so enable them to become more than mere 'hands' in the mills.
4. How to assist the mill women to become better housekeepers and the men to become better supporters of their homes and upholders of community life.

Usual Type of School

"Some southern mill schools are maintained as regular public schools, drawing state and local aid through public taxation, and are regularly supervised by state and local officials. Other schools of this class are supported in part from public funds and in part by the mill corporation. Many of the mill schools are owned and maintained wholly by the mill authorities, and thus lie entirely beyond the jurisdiction of public school officials. Some of the schools are poorly organized and inefficient, while others are among the very best in their respective states. For their efficiency the privately owned mill schools must depend wholly on the public spirit of the corporation which maintains them and on the ability and clear vision of the local manager in charge of the mill. Often the school buildings are poorly constructed and ill adapted to school needs. Uncertificated teachers are occasionally employed, compulsory attendance is badly enforced, and in many other respects the schools fail to give the mill community the vital force of education necessary to lift the mill operative above the hard conditions under which he lives."

Dr. Focht points out that the public is now generally aware that it has a mill problem, and state authority is beginning to take action to remedy the old evils. In South Carolina, for example, a state supervisor of mill schools has been appointed by law to have charge of this particular group of schools. Similarly, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, at Rock Hill, has begun to reach out to assist the mill villages in practical welfare work, which reaches from the school right to the operatives' homes, and Clemson Agricultural College is doing

an equally good work in teaching thrift through home gardens, horticulture, and the like.

Thoughtful mill owners are as quick to see the advantages of good schools and practical welfare work as anybody. The best among the mill schools are organized to teach the village children in the rudiments of learning and also to assist the parents in various ways to make the most of the new life in the mill village. A good illustration of this kind of activity, at its best, can be studied at Saxon Mills, in the outskirts of Spartanburg, South Carolina. The mill corporation has erected and equipped the school building—Caton Hall—which is operated in part only on public funds. Here the children from the mill homes may acquire an elementary education, no better and no worse than is procured in village communities elsewhere. The school is not particularly well adapted to prepare and instruct the children of people with limited traditions and of narrow vision for responsible citizenship and increased industrial efficiency. In this respect all the mill schools are weak. The school does, however, give the younger children the elementary school subjects and removes from them the blot of illiteracy which has marked their parents. But it does about all it can do for the children.

On the other hand, from the school emanate welfare activities that reach every home in the village. The work is in charge of a special community worker connected with Winthrop College, who receives her remuneration from the mill corporation. The community building, which is also used for school purposes, is fitted to meet the general social needs of the village. In it are an auditorium that seats 500 people, a lodge hall, a library having approximately 900 volumes, a reading room, a play room, a sewing room, a basement fitted with showers, and a room equipped with domestic science laboratory. The welfare worker has charge of the activities of the building, where lectures are held, and entertainments, games, and sewing and cooking classes.

There are at present in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology several classes of army and navy men who have been sent by the United States Government to perfect themselves in their respective professions.

COURSES REVISED
IN SACRAMENTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Revised ideas in school administration, involving many changes in courses of study, a reduction in the amount of material presented, a broadening of the work of the seventh and eighth grades, and the eventual rewriting of most of the textbooks now used, all these ideas which are being worked out in the public schools of this city, are described in a recent report of Charles C. Hughes, superintendent of schools of Sacramento.

Briefly stated, the plan involves the division of the first 14 years of school life into five periods, the first of which comprises the first six years, the remaining eight years being divided into four periods of two years each. The first period is described as the basic six years, the seventh and eighth years are used for departmental teaching, the ninth and tenth are described as the junior high school, the eleventh and twelfth as the senior high school, and the thirteenth and fourteenth as the junior college.

It has been fairly well determined in working out this plan in the Sacramento schools, according to Mr. Hughes, that in the first six grades the child may acquire such a training in the fundamentals that he may, after that period, begin to differentiate somewhat in his work and thus have the remaining grades in which to secure a broader training than has been possible under the conventional system.

Broadly stated, it may be said that the nature and the extent of the elective process that may be allowed the pupil after the basic six years, depend upon two factors, first, the ability of the child and his vocational needs, and second, his environment and the demands of the community in which he lives.

"We are taking up this plan slowly and carefully," says Mr. Hughes, and we do not intend to give up fundamental training in the seventh and eighth years until we are sure that the first six years have been put upon a firm foundation. Sound theory and practice demand many changes, and these may be made without detriment to the child. We realize that it will be some time before textbooks can be arranged to meet this new plan, but we feel sure that writers and publishers will very soon appreciate the necessity of either rewriting their textbooks or making new ones to meet the conditions."

High School Divided

The separation of the regular high school, that is, the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades, into two distinct schools, the ninth and tenth comprising the junior high school and the eleventh and twelfth the senior high school, these being located in different parts of the city, has more than met expectations during the last three years of trial in Sacramento, according to Mr. Hughes. "Placing the children in the junior high schools by themselves," he says, "has a sound social basis. It has been proved that these young people do better work through this change, taking a greater interest in their work."

"They are children longer because they are not thrown into association with older students so early. When thrown together in one great building with the two upper grades of the high school the children associate immediately with the young men and women, who love to be imitated, and very often the older students show these younger people only the superficial side of school life, the younger students being given the idea that study is rather unattractive."

"The upper group of the high school, or the senior high school, is composed of students who are practically men and women. These have different ideals of work from those of the younger pupils and they should be taught differently. It has been found that they may safely be placed with the junior college students, and this is the plan that is being followed in Sacramento."

Hamilton, general secretary of the league, will give the lectures, and will be assisted in directing the courses by a group of well-known women workers. The purpose of the work is to enable qualified young college women to experiment in a possible new life work, says Miss Hamilton. If interested in further professional study students may elect the regular academic course offered at Teachers College in the spring session. Lectures on the organization of clubs in communities will be given, and the essentials of leadership, group and individual work, activities for men and girls, dramatics and forums, and the national need of democracy in girls' work will be discussed.

There are 6872 students enrolled in the University of Wisconsin this semester. This is an increase of 37 per cent over the 5029 enrolled in the fall of 1916, which was the largest total attained at the university until this year. Of the total 4497 are men and 2375 are women. By classes, the totals are as follows: freshmen, 2316; sophomores, 1570; juniors, 1353; seniors, 991; graduate students, 439; special students, 173.

Research work in education is to be taken up by the United States Bureau of Education in several states, including those of Pennsylvania, Texas, Iowa, North Carolina, and Minnesota.

There are at present in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology several classes of army and navy men who have been sent by the United States Government to perfect themselves in their respective professions.

COURSES REVISED
IN SACRAMENTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—Revised ideas in school administration, involving many changes in courses of study, a reduction in the amount of material presented, a broadening of the work of the seventh and eighth grades, and the eventual rewriting of most of the textbooks now used, all these ideas which are being worked out in the public schools of this city, are described in a recent report of Charles C. Hughes, superintendent of schools of Sacramento.

Briefly stated, the plan involves the division of the first 14 years of school life into five periods, the first of which comprises the first six years, the remaining eight years being divided into four periods of two years each. The first period is described as the basic six years, the seventh and eighth years are used for departmental teaching, the ninth and tenth are described as the junior high school, the eleventh and twelfth as the senior high school, and the thirteenth and fourteenth as the junior college.

It has been fairly well determined in working out this plan in the Sacramento schools, according to Mr. Hughes, that in the first six grades the child may acquire such a training in the fundamentals that he may, after that period, begin to differentiate somewhat in his work and thus have the remaining grades in which to secure a broader training than has been possible under the conventional system.

Broadly stated, it may be said that the nature and the extent of the elective process that may be allowed the pupil after the basic six years, depend upon two factors, first, the ability of the child and his vocational needs, and second, his environment and the demands of the community in which he lives.

"We are taking up this plan slowly and carefully," says Mr. Hughes, and we do not intend to give up fundamental training in the seventh and eighth years until we are sure that the first six years have been put upon a firm foundation. Sound theory and practice demand many changes, and these may be made without detriment to the child. We realize that it will be some time before textbooks can be arranged to meet this new plan, but we feel sure that writers and publishers will very soon appreciate the necessity of either rewriting their textbooks or making new ones to meet the conditions."

High School Divided

The separation of the regular high school, that is, the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades, into two distinct schools, the ninth and tenth comprising the junior high school and the eleventh and twelfth the senior high school, these being located in different parts of the city, has more than met expectations during the last three years of trial in Sacramento, according to Mr. Hughes. "Placing the children in the junior high schools by themselves," he says, "has a sound social basis. It has been proved that these young people do better work through this change, taking a greater interest in their work."

"They are children longer because they are not thrown into association with older students so early. When thrown together in one great building with the two upper grades of the high school the children associate immediately with the young men and women, who love to be imitated, and very often the older students show these younger people only the superficial side of school life, the younger students being given the idea that study is rather unattractive."

"The upper group of the high school, or the senior high school, is composed of students who are practically men and women. These have different ideals of work from those of the younger pupils and they should be taught differently. It has been found that they may safely be placed with the junior college students, and this is the plan that is being followed in Sacramento."

GREEK SCHOOLS IN
THRACE

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on November 28, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Work of the Greek schools in Thrace is assisted by "Philomathean Societies," or "societies friendly to learning," whose purpose is to erect school buildings wherever they are needed; to provide them with efficient teachers and proper equipment. These societies arouse a very useful emulation among the schools of the various localities, even in the most remote little Greek villages of Thrace.

What are the relations between the Greek school organization and the Turkish Government, and what does the Ottoman Government do to encourage this educational effort of its Greek subjects? The fact is that Greek communities would be content if the Ottoman Government remained altogether indifferent to their educational efforts.

Turkish Censorship

Unfortunately for Greek education in Turkey, the Turkish Government plays only the part of a suspicious and jealous censor. Ever since the arrival of the Turks, the Greek communities in Thrace, as everywhere in Turkey, pay a school duty (meair-verguiss) destined to develop the Turkish schools. Not one penny of this money contributed by the Greeks goes toward the maintenance of the Greek schools. In fact, not a penny of it goes toward the betterment of Turkish education itself. It is a situation incomprehensible to those who have not lived in Turkey.

The Young Turks endeavored to hinder and even destroy the work of the Greek schools. They proposed to place the personnel of the Greek schools under the control of the Turkish Minister of Instruction, in order to influence the spirit of Greek education. The Young Turkish Government attempted to establish its right to exercise control over the diplomas and the degrees of the Greek teachers and professors, and over the school curricula. Teachers who were subjects of the Kingdom of Greece were forcibly ejected from the Greek schools of the empire.

Other Activities

In the principal cities of Thrace, there are Greek societies for the encouragement of education, of dramatic art, of music, etc. The center of this activity is Constantinople. Here is the learned Greek society "Hellenic Philologic Society," known and respected in all Europe. It was founded in 1869 by Greek savants, at a time when any literary and scientific movement in Turkey was unknown.

Among its first foreign honorary members were the English archaeologist, Curtis, and the German, Hartmann, both of them enthusiastic collaborators of the society. It comprises in its history almost the entire intellectual movement of Thrace and even of the Hellenism of European Turkey. It has been carrying on its work amidst most unfavorable conditions. Turkish intolerance has been interfering with its publications and with its conventions. Abdul-Hamid, however, dared not dissolve it, in spite of the fact that its activity and success were shedding luster upon the Greek element in Turkey.

The Young Turks have attempted its dissolution, but the protest from all parts of Europe saved this learned Greek society from extinction. Its aim is to collect the technical and literary works of the Greeks of Thrace and of the Near East in general. It abstains from politics.

Hellenic Philologic Society

The society is housed in a handsome edifice of its own. It has an important library, open to the public; it has also an archaeological museum and a physics laboratory. It publishes annually a review with a report on each of its branches of activities. It has already published 34 volumes. After the declaration of war by Turkey, in 1915, the publication of this review was suspended. Under the title, "Greek Library of Zographos," it has begun an edition of a series of works on natural science with the collaboration of Greek and foreign authors. Twelve volumes have so far been published.

The society collects modern Greek words and idioms through the teachers in the Greek villages. It has established an extension college opened to all Greeks, and giving 30 to 40 lessons per year. It takes keen interest in the Greek school and furnishes them with books, maps and apparatus for laboratories.

Since 1910 the society has founded a chair of Greek jurisprudence in the Turkish University for the benefit of Greeks who study in that institution.

In 1885, the society made preparations for the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. It invited all the universities and learned societies of Europe and these accepted. But the Turkish Government found that this manifestation of Greek culture was offending the pride of the Turks. At the very last hour the Turks refused to let the society celebrate. But in 1910, the society did finally succeed in celebrating its fiftieth anniversary.

Other manifestations of the intellectual activity of the Hellenism of Thrace are the literary and scientific periodicals, such as the weeklies, "Neologos," the "Philergos," the "Helicon," the "New Spirit" and the "Chronicles." In Constantinople alone five Greek dailies are published. Finally the organ of the Patriarchate, the "Truth of the Church," must be mentioned as one of the leading religious publications of the world.

THE HOME FORUM

Twilight in the Great Smokies

The glimpse of the world vouchsafed to Wild-Cat Hollow was silent, peaceful, steeped in the full, languorous sheen of the midsummer sun. To look down upon the cove, with its wooded levels, its verdure, its silver glint of waters, and its sheltering mountains, it might have seemed only the scene of some serene eclogue—especially one afternoon when the west flung roseate tints upon the strata clouds and the delicate intervening spaces of the pale blue heavens, and suffused the solemn ranges and the quiet valley with a tender glamour. The voices projected upon this mute placidity had a strident emphasis. There was the occasional clatter of guinea-fowls about the barn, and some turkeys were flying up to roost in the naked boughs of a dry tree, drawn in high relief and sharp detail against the sky; they fluttered down often, with heavy wings and ungainly flappings and discordant cries, in their vain efforts to settle the question of precedence that harassed them. The lowing of the homeward-bound cows had fugue-like comminglings with their echoes. Alethea, going out to meet them, doubted within herself at times whether they had crossed the mountain stream that coursed through Wild-Cat Hollow. The blackberry brambles swayed full-fruited above the brook; in the lucid, golden-brown, gravelly depths, a swift shadow darted, turned, cleft the surface with a fin, and was gone. . . . The woods, dense, tangled with vines, somber with shadows, bore already the look of night. Alethea eyed them languidly as she came down to the lower fence, her pique on her head, one hand staying it, while the other gave surreptitious aid to L'onidas and Lucindy in taking down the bars, as they piqued themselves upon rendering her this stalwart service. Tige had come, too, and now and then he pawed, and pranced about the calves that were also waiting expectantly at the opening of the enclosure. One of them who had known him of yore merely lifted his ears and fixed a remonstrant stare upon him. But the other, young and of an infantile expression, ran nimbly from him, bleating plaintively, and pressed in between Alethea and the children, at imminent risk of having his brains knocked out in the wild handling of the bars.

"That's enough," she drawled, presently, moderating their energies; "the calf'll git out of ye take down enny mo'. The cow kin step over sech ez be left."

The faint clanging of cow-bells stirred the air. The little house on the rise at one side was darkly brown against the irradiated mountains seen in the narrow vista of the gate. The martins fluttered from the pendulous gourds and circled above the chimneys, and were gone again. The sky

cast its bright gold about the Hollow, on the low heads of the barefoot children, and multiplied the shimmers in the swirls of the stream. . . . A belated humming-bird, its breast a glittering green, beat the air with its multiplied suggestions of gauzy wings close to her golden head, and was gone like a flash. The children babbled on. Tige was apprehensive of a stick which L'onidas had brought, and he yelped before he was struck, without prejudice to yelping afterward. . . . And here the cow's great head was thrust over the bars, and L'onidas was on hand in full force to engage the little calf, and Lucindy was alert with the bucket of bran.

On Reading "An Inland Voyage"

Box Hill, Dorking, June 4, 1878.

My dear Stevenson—I had not time to write to you immediately after reading the book, but my impressions are fresh. My wife has gained possession of it at last, so I should have to run down to the house to quote correctly. She fell on the book, I snatched it, she did the same, but I, regaining it, cut the pages, constituting an act of ownership. I leave this to her invariably, so she was impressed and abandoned the conflict. I have been fully pleased. The writing is of the rare kind which is naturally simple yet picked and choice. It is literature. The eye on land and people embraces both, and does not take them up in bits. I have returned to the reading and shall again. The reflections wisely tickle, they are in the right good tone of philosophy interwrought with humor.

My protest is against the Preface and the final page. The Preface is keenly in Osric vein—"everything you will, dear worthy public, but we are exceedingly modest and doubt an you will read us, though exquisitely silken-calved we are, and could say a word of ourselves, yet on seelms our book, were we amazed at our littleness, in-ward and truly, my lord Public!" As for the closing page, it is rank recantation. "Yes, Mr. Barlow," said Tommy, "I have traveled abroad, under various mishaps, to learn in the end that the rarest adventures are those one does not go forth to seek." "My very words to him," said Mr. Barlow to himself, at the same time presenting Tommy with a guinea piece. "This last page is quite out of tone with the spirit of the book."

I remember "On the Oise, you speak of the river hurrying on, 'never pausing to take breath.' This, and a touch of excess in dealing with the reader, whom you deprive of their beauty by overinforming them with your sensations, I feel painfully to be leveled at the Saxon head. It is in the style of Dickens.

But see what an impression I have of you when these are the sole bits I discover by my lively sensations in the perusal.

Should you be in communication with Mr. Henley, I beg you will convey to him my sense of the honor he does me by giving so much attention to my work. I who have worked for many years not supposing that anyone paid much heed to me, find it extraordinary. His praise is high indeed, but happily he fetches me a good lusty clout of the head now and again, by which I am surprisingly well braced and my balance is restored. . . . You should see the foliage of our valley. Come you to London on your way to the Continent, you must give us a visit. Whither do you go? How is the mood for work with you? In August I believe I am bound for Dauphiné, where a French brother-in-law of my wife, a militaire, had a pied-à-terre on the borders of the Savoy. I am rather more in the mood for South Tyrol, but the invitation attracts, and Dauphiné has heights enough. My "Egoist" is on the way to a conclusion. Of pot-boilers let none speak. . . . I beg you to remember me to your father and mother.

Yours very faithfully,
GEORGE MEREDITH.
—From "The Letters of George Meredith."

Voluntary Service

Our voluntary service He requires. Not our necessitated. Such with Him Finds no acceptance, nor can find; for how Can hearts not free be tried whether they serve

Willing or no, who will but what they must
By destiny, and can no other choose? . . . freely we serve
Because we freely love, as in our will
To love or not; in this we Milton.

Charles and Mary Lamb

"Charles Lamb," says Cowden Clarke, "had three striking personal peculiarities: his eyes were of different colors, one being grayish-blue, the other brownish-bazel; his hair was thick, retaining its abundance and its dark brown hue . . . and he had a smile of singular sweetness and beauty."

"Miss Lamb bore a strong personal resemblance to her brother; being in stature under middle height, pos-



Reproduced by permission of the directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.
"Spring," from the water color by Frederick Walker, A. R. A.

sessing well-cut features, and a countenance of singular sweetness, with intelligence. Her brown eyes were soft, yet penetrating; her nose and mouth very shapely; while the general expression was mildness itself. She had a speaking voice, gentle and persuasive; and her smile was her brother's own—winning in the extreme. There was a certain catch, or emotional breathiness, in her utterance, which gave an inexpressible charm to her reading of poetry, and which lent a captivating earnestness to her mode of speech when addressing those she liked. . . . She had a mind at once nobly toned and practical, making her ever a chosen source of confidence among her friends, who turned to her for consolation, confirmation, and advice, in matters of nicest moment, always secure of deriving from her both aid and solace. Her manner was easy, almost homely, so quiet, unaffected, and perfectly unpretending was it. Beneath the sparing talk and retired carriage, few casual observers would have suspected the ample information and large intelligence that lay comprised there. She was oftener a listener than a speaker. In the modest-habited woman simply sitting there, taking small share in general conversation, few who did not know her would have imagined the accomplished classical scholar, the excellent understanding, the altogether rarely gifted being, morally and mentally, that Mary Lamb was. . . .

"There was a certain Old World fashion in Mary Lamb's diction which gave it a most natural and quaintly pleasant effect, and which heightened rather than detracted from the more heartfelt or important things she uttered. She had a way of repeating her brother's words assentingly when he spoke to her."—From "The Life of Charles Lamb," by E. V. Lucas.

A Letter From Mozart

Vienna, April 28, 1784.
I write in haste. Herr Richter, a pianist, is making a tour on his way to Holland, his native country. I gave him a letter to Countess Thun at Linz; and as he wishes also to visit Salzburg, I gave him a line to you, dearest father. I write to tell you so, as he will arrive soon after you get this. So far as execution goes, he can do a great deal, but as you will perceive, he is too coarse and labored in his style of playing, and totally devoid of all taste and feeling. He is the most good-natured man possible, without any pride. He looked steadily at my fingers when I was playing to him, and then suddenly exclaimed, "Good heavens! how I do labor and overheat myself without getting any applause, while to you, my dear friend, seems all child's play!" I replied, "I once took trouble enough in order no longer to require to do so." He is a man who may be included among our good pianists, at all events. . . . It is all settled about Menzi the violinist, and he probably leaves this on Sunday. You shall have some music from me by him. Adieu!—From "The Letters of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart" (tr. by Lady Wallace).

Dearly Bought

A friend you have to buy will not be worth what you pay for him.—George D. Prentice.

A Wanderer and an Artist

The love of roaming will make a man acquainted with the sky and the earth in all their moods. It is a gypsy instinct which keeps him out of a morning, out in fog and mist and rain. Such love of loitering is synonymous with a love of nature and is caught from nature's moods. Through constant companionship with nature the loiterer learns many an open secret. He learns how quickly atmosphere affects color, how the woods, the valleys and hills change under its influence, he knows where the mists will lie, and how the clouds move and break and clear away. He grows intimate with effects until the look of things becomes a part of himself, something known and appreciated more than consciously observed. If he is an artist, these are at his fingers' ends and he expresses truly all the love and wonder that he has absorbed.

Fred Walker, wanderer and artist, dealt with the simple scenes of out-of-door life. These subjects delighted him and he endowed them with complete sincerity. Their truth is their appeal. One of his greatest pictures, a large oil painting, "The Vagrants," is in the National Gallery in London. It is of a party of gypsies newly arrived, kindling a fire of sticks. Evening is falling and the blue smoke rises through a glimmer of the damp air. Every roamer that passes stands before this picture to enjoy the memories it imparts of wild moorland and mingling lights. The gallery walls, the pictures, and the crowd about him fade to nothingness for he becomes a wanderer again himself, feeling the tang and crispness, the cool breeziness of a wild hillside on a late October day.

The power of imparting the secrets he learned from nature belonged in a peculiar way to Walker. He was a great artist, but very simply great, along the quiet lines of intense, almost passionate observation. He never desired to travel nor to engage in any business. Nature and humanity interested him and his studies of men and women are as true as his studies of nature. His etchings for book illustrations first attracted attention and he became the friend of the great etchers and artists of his time, of Millais and Leach, of Holman Hunt, of Keene and Tenniel and du Maurier. He painted in water color in the intervals of his serious work as an etcher, so that his water color of "Spring," a kind of indulgence from what he considered harder work, was a production of sheer delight.

"Martin Ross" Meets Andrew Lang

The Langs have large rooms, and their dinner party was fourteen. . . . I was put at Andrew Lang's left. I was not shy, but anxious. A. L. is very curious to look at; tall, very thin, white hair, growing far down his forehead, and shading dark eyebrows and piercing-looking, charming brown eyes. He has a somewhat foxy profile, a lemon-pale face and a black mustache. Altogether very quaint looks, and appropriate. I think he is shy; he keeps his head down and often does not look at you when speaking, his voice is rather high and indistinct, and

he pitches his sentences out with a jerk. . . .

To me, then, Andrew L., with a sort of offhand ring:

"I suppose you're the one that did the writing?"

I explained with some care that it was not so. He said he didn't know how any two people could equally evolve characters, etc., that he had tried, and it was always he or the other who did it all. I said I didn't know how we managed, but anyhow that I knew little of bookmaking. . . . He said I must know a good deal, on which I had nothing to say. He talked of Miss Broughton, Stevenson, and others, as personal friends, and exhibited at intervals a curious silent laugh up under his nose. . . . After dinner the matrons were introduced and were very civil and praised "Charlotte" for its "delightful humor, and freshness and newness of feeling," and so on. . . . And then the good and kind Andrew drew a chair up and discomfited me, and told me how he is writing a life of Joan of Arc. . . . He seems wonderfully informed on all subjects. To hear him reel off the historical surroundings of the Book of Esther would surprise you and would scandalize the Canon. He offered to give me a lesson in golf. . . . I hear that I was highly honored, as he very often won't talk to people and is rude; I must say I thought he was, in his jerky, unconventional way, polite to every one. . . . This is a cultured house, and all the new books are here. . . . Talking to Andrew Lang has made me feel that nothing I could write could be any good; he seems to have seen the end of perfection.—From "Irish Memories," by E. G. Somerville and Martin Ross.

The First Voyage of John Cabot

"He chases shadows," sneered the Bristol tars.
"As well find nets to catch the golden stars
As climb the surges of earth's utmost sea."

But for the Venice pilot, meager, wan, His swarthy sons beside him, life began
With that silt cable, when his dream rode free.
And Henry, on his battle-wreathed throne,
The councils done, would speak in musing tone
Of Cabot, not the cargo he would bring.
"Man's heart, though morsel scant for hungry crew,
Is greater than a world can fill, and so
Fair fall the shadow-seekers!" quoth the King.
—Katharine Lee Bates.

The Object of the Truest Artists

It would appear to be the object of the truest artists to give permanence to images such as we should always desire to behold, and might behold without agitation; while the inferior branches of design are concerned with the acuter passions which depend on the turn of a narrative, or the course of an emotion.—Ruskin.

"A Jolly Good Fellow"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE predisposition of the human mind to proclaim good evil, and evil good, and its inherent tendency to pervert and confuse the office of speech, has caused many current colloquialisms which modern education and custom have rendered expressive, to be cloaked with subtle suggestions which distort their true meaning. The correction of this erroneous practice would improve the service which the English language renders to the race, and this correction will come to mortals through individual spiritual development. The understanding of God, Principle, and His spiritual universe, enables us to realize that God is the sole cause and creator of speech and action, and that as a divine idea the language of man is perfect and pure.

Christian Science brings this understanding to mankind, qualifying men to discern and amend, with the truth, the false impressions and popular beliefs emanating from wrong doctrines and habits, teaching them, in the words of the apostle, that "the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." Reformation, which follows the application of the rules of Christian Science to the affairs of men, is evidenced not only in better deeds, but also in improved speech, and the student who seeks this method of development soon finds himself endeavoring to follow the Scriptural command, "Let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ."

In a parable concerning the lost sheep, Jesus made it plain that the saving of one sinner who repenteth is an act of kindness well worth while. Christian Science is emulating, in a practical manner, Jesus' works, for the reason that it teaches the spiritual import of his words. It not only heals the sick and reforms the sinner on the very basis of the truths preached and practiced by Jesus, but its beneficent influence is permeating all the affairs of men, elevating the human consciousness to weigh each motive and act, in word or work, to see if the balance is in the scale of Truth. This it accomplishes through the revealed truth which brings the activity of right thinking. If, through right thinking, one individual is led to improve his expression or speech, much is accomplished. Think what it will mean when similar erroneous beliefs are removed, by acceptance of Truth, from the consciousness of all men. Christian Science will surely accomplish this mission and Mrs. Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, writes on pages 348 and 349 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "If such are the present fruits, what will the harvest be, when this Science is more generally understood?" "On page 21 of the same book she says: 'If Truth is overcoming error in your daily walk and conversation, you can finally say, 'I have fought a good fight. . . . I have kept the faith,' because you are a better man. This is having our part in the at-one-ment with Truth and Love.'"

The familiar expression so reminiscent with companionship, "a jolly good fellow," is an appellation which, according to present day usage, would hardly be suitable wherewith to describe the character of a deep religious or a philosopher, for it fails to portray the dignity and poise attributed to serious thinkers. Indeed, society has stamped this phrase with a seal of worldliness, notwithstanding the fact that the term comprises three very significant words as viewed from the standpoint of spiritual reality. The word jolly, in its true meaning, typifies happiness or a state of consciousness ordained of God. To be jolly is to experience the substance of spiritual bliss. Again, good is a word which implies the highest state of perfection attainable. Jesus said, speaking of the all-embracing scope of God's eternal nature, "Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is God." And Paul, in his epistle to the Ephesians, identified men as "followers of God, as dear children," as His image and likeness, perfect, pure and wholly, declaring all men to be "fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God."

To be a jolly good fellow is, in reality, to be constantly demonstrating the perfect man of God's creation. The real man, made in God's image, is spiritual and not material, divine and not human. No erroneous beliefs of discord, sin, or disease can enter his consciousness, for he inherits all that is good and harmonious. The man who demonstrates the goodness of God, Principle, in his daily life is being freed from the bondage of sin and death. He expresses peace and joy because peace and joy are man's by divine right of sonship with God. To reach the harmonious realm of good fellowship is the aim of the true student of Christian Science. This state of holiness is attained only through overcoming the false beliefs of the physical senses. The journey from wrong thinking to scientific right understanding, which Christian Science makes practical, is a battle with one's self all the way. The cross which a man carries up the hill of progress is rewarded at the summit with the crown of victory. No material sacrifice is too great for the sincere seeker of Truth, for he realizes a good fellow may reach the divine heights of unity with Principle whereby it may be truly said, that he lives, moves and has his being with God.

To be a real Christian Scientist

would mean that a man was a real good fellow. His work is to follow Christ Jesus in all his ways. His daily occupation is described by Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 206), where she writes: "The real Christian Scientist is constantly accentuating harmony in word and deed, mentally and orally, perpetually repeating this diapason of heaven: 'Good is my God, and my God is good. Love is my God, and my God is Love.'"

The Immemorial Craft of Seafaring

Walter Pater, reading the Odyssey, was brought up (as we say) "with a round turn" by a passage wherein Homer describes briefly and with accuracy how some mariners came to harbor, took down sail, and stepped ashore. It filled him with wonder that so simple an incident—not to say ordinary—could be made so poetical; and, having pondered it, he divided the credit between the poet and his fortunate age—a time (said he) in which one could hardly have spoken at all without ideal effect, or the sailors pulled down their boat without making a picture "in the great style" against a sky charged with marvels.

You will discover, when you reach the river-mouth of which I am telling, and are swept over the rolling bar into quiet water—you will discover . . . that Mr. Pater was entirely mistaken, and the credit belongs neither to Homer nor to his fortunate age. For here are woods with woodlanders, and fields with plowmen, and beaches with fishermen hauling nets; and all these men, as they go about their work, contrive to make pictures "in the great style" against a sky charged with marvels, obviously without any assistance from Homer, and quite as if nothing had happened for, say, the last three thousand years. That the immemorial craft of seafaring has no specially "heroic age"—or that, if it have, that age is yours—you will discover by watching your own yachtsman as he moves about lowering foresail and preparing to drop anchor.

It is a river of gradual golden sunsets, such as William painted—a broad, bosomed flood between deep and tranquil woods, the main banks holding here and there a village as in an arm maternally crook'd, but opening into creeks where the oaks dip their branches in the high tides, where the stars are glassed all night long without a ripple, and where you may spend whole days with no company but herons and sandpipers. Even by the main river each separate figure—the fisherman on the shore, the plowman on the upland, the ferryman crossing between them—moves slowly upon a large landscape, while, permeating all, "the essential silence cheers and blesses."—From "A Cornish Window," by Quiller-Couch.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth\$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition\$5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition\$5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
-BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches here are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$20.00 Six Months, \$14.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WISCONSIN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 342 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 722 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 140 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Adelfy Street, Capetown.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1100 First Natl. Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Building Up of Tzecho-Slovakia

SOME nine months ago, Miss Masaryk, daughter of the President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, sent an appeal to the people of Great Britain for help to meet the dire needs of the Tzecho-Slovaks. It was a terrible story which Miss Masaryk had to tell, a story of a nation struggling valiantly against desperate conditions, pressed hard on all sides, and tried, individually and collectively, as few nations have been tried, and yet, in spite of everything, as the result of the most extraordinary patriotism and self-sacrifice, keeping on the right lines, and laying faithfully the foundations of the future State. There was no thought of giving in to Miss Masaryk's appeal. It was, on the contrary, animated, in its every phase, by a very lofty confidence. "They tried to rob us of everything," she said, speaking of the Austrian tyranny, "and they succeeded. But we won't die, for we are destined to live, and we have a word to say in the world's history."

Well, the help asked for was forthcoming, not only from the United Kingdom, but from many other sources, and Tzecho-Slovakia made the utmost use of all of it. Nothing was wasted. Every talent of help that came her way was made to yield manyfold in the building up of the new State. And so, today, the story which Tzecho-Slovakia has to tell is very different indeed from the one she had to tell, twelve or even nine months ago. Her people today are decently fed and decently clothed; Bolshevism and all forms of anarchism are practically unknown; and work is the order of the day, and of every day, for all the people. As to Bolshevism, which, at one time, swept Hungary, and is still surging, in many different guises, round the borders of the young Republic, it has never succeeded in gaining a foothold within the frontiers of Tzecho-Slovakia. Only quite recently, when the extremist element endeavored to import Bolshevik doctrines into the fundamental laws of the country, the Tzecho-Slovak Parliament quite definitely declared that "the economic and governmental tenets of Bolshevism" were "not consonant with the ideals of the republic." When, therefore, Professor Masaryk appealed to the returned soldiers to rally to the support of the State against any disruptive tendency, the returned men answered, as a matter of course, that they were prepared "to fight for freedom, alike from Bolshevism as from autocracy."

And so Europe, if it had not been too much engaged in other matters, might have seen in Tzecho-Slovakia, at any time, during the past twelve months, an illustration of the wonders which may be accomplished by a people who manage to carry on into the days of peace that same unity and self-sacrifice which animated them during the war. To take only one instance: the great need in Tzecho-Slovakia is for coal. The whole work of industrial reconstruction depends upon it. And so, today, the Tzech miners are working overtime, whilst there has not been a single strike among them since the signing of the armistice. According to a recent report issued by Mr. Hoover, the production of coal in Tzecho-Slovakia already equals 78 per cent of the amount mined in 1913. As a result of this simple patriotism the wheels of industry have everywhere been set in motion again. Cloth mills, cotton mills, and the famous glass works, in spite of the tremendous shortage of raw materials of all kinds, are working once more, and the republic is actually able to export glass, machinery, sugar, and other products.

It is, of course, in this exportation of merchandise that Tzecho-Slovakia enters definitely upon the second stage of national rehabilitation. Within less than twelve months, she has so far repaired the ruin which she inherited from Austria that she can satisfy her own needs, reduced as they are to the utmost simplicity, and is able to address herself to the great task of rehabilitating the international trade status of the country. For, like practically every other European state which was involved in the war, Tzecho-Slovakia is hampered with a badly broken exchange. The 100-kronen piece, which before the war was worth \$20, is now worth about \$1.65, a position which renders importation from the United States, her natural market for all manner of supplies, practically impossible. It is in the way she is meeting this tremendous difficulty that Tzecho-Slovakia is affording so useful an object lesson to many other countries. Whilst the worthless paper money is being steadily withdrawn, already some 2,000,000,000 bank notes having been taken out of currency, the tendency is everywhere to seek to improve the situation in the only way it really can be improved and that is, not by financial juggling, but by increased output and production.

To this end, everything that can be made to work is being pressed into service. The beet-root harvest, for instance, has been exceptionally good, and, with sugar in general demand, Tzecho-Slovakia finds herself in the position of being the only European country capable of supplying the world out of a sugar surplus. And so she is, of course, exporting what she can, fully aware of the fact that every ton of sugar, as of other commodities exported, must do something to lower the barrier of an adverse exchange. "The call of humanity," declared the British Premier, in a notable speech at Manchester, the other day, "is for unity. National unity alone can save Britain, save Europe, save the world." It is just in this national unity that Tzecho-Slovakia is, today, affording the rest of the world so welcome an example.

An Ambassador's Recipe for Happiness

Nor many newspapers have given any particular attention to the appearance before the students of Harvard University, the other evening, of the gentleman who is now serving as the Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States of America, and few indeed have reported in detail his remarks on that occasion. Yet his

appearance was not without a certain significance, and as for his remarks, he may, in his official capacity, say much that shall get itself into print without, perhaps, giving expression to anything that will be better worth the reporting and the reading than what he said informally to the young Americans who gathered to hear him in the Harvard Union.

He followed a true instinct when he chose to speak of recreation. Students of this country are always alive to the topic. But he showed a gratifying willingness to make the most of his opportunity when he led them, by way of recreation, to consider the basis of happiness in all human experience. Like an elder brother to a younger, the statesman who has been wont to seek relief from the vexations of national affairs by watching the stars amidst the silent night of his Northumberland hills, talked of the simple, fundamental things which are, nevertheless, universal. To be happy, he said, one must have four essentials: Some moral standard to guide all action; good relations with one's family and friends; some form of work that makes for good citizenship; and a degree of leisure, occupied by interesting pursuits. And he did not fail to point out that the beauties of nature, of art, of music, and of architecture, understood and appreciated, confer real greatness upon the person who possesses such an understanding, and that this appreciation gives not merely pleasure and relief, but strength and refreshment.

Viscount Grey might have talked of the glimmers of public life, of the intricacies of government, of the exactions of cabinet activities, and his hearers would still have listened eagerly. Yet he could hardly thereby have done more to make his country's representative favorably known to the people of the United States than he has accomplished by talking to American young men of those more intimate matters which must be the fruit of personal reflection and disclose a sound personal attitude toward life. The simplicity, the comradeship, the straightness, of such a talk, from a man of the station and experience of Viscount Grey, could not be lost on a body of American students. It has not been. And it will carry farther than the student body.

The Coal Settlement and the Public

AFTER forty days in the wilderness of a coal shortage, the people of the United States greet the settlement of the strike with a sigh of relief. From all that they can see, the miners will be back in the mines within a few hours, loading the cars which the Railroad Administration is rounding up for emergency coal service, and the banked fires under the furnaces of industry will soon be driving things again at full speed. That is to say, so far as the free use and circulation of coal is concerned, the public has what it wanted. It has the coal, and it gets it at the old price, in spite of the fact that the miners are to have their wages raised immediately by 14 per cent. So much, from the public's point of view, has been largely the result of government participation in the settlement. The public could hardly have come off with the coal, and without an increase in the price, if miners and operators had been left to devise a settlement without the aid of the Washington authorities.

To that extent, therefore, the public interest in this strike has been particularly well looked after. It has been kept in the foreground from the very outset. It has been the incentive for public officials to concern themselves with the matter from the beginning, even before the miners left the mines. It has been a steady influence on the actions of the miners themselves, making them punctilious on the point of keeping good order and avoiding violence. It has been held up before the operators as a reason why they should make concessions, even though concessions would mean for them a decreased profit.

However, the public interest in this strike does not cease with the resumption of coal deliveries. In spite of all that has been done to save the public from hardship or annoyance, it has suffered both. In spite of all that its authorized representatives have been able to do, it has been, for forty days, held up. All the satisfaction it may feel, in once more getting its coal regularly, gives no particular reason for abandoning those activities which may have been in process, on the public behalf, to inquire into the underlying causes of the hold-up, or to bring to book those who may have been charged with some form of wrongdoing in connection with it. So far as the coal strike has been made the basis for court action, therefore, there would seem to be no reason why that action should not be pressed to a decision. The questions on the basis of which the matter was taken into court certainly require a legal answer, irrespective of whether coal is scarce or abundant.

But no doubt there will be general satisfaction over the plan to have a commission, representing the miners, the operators, and the public, take up the demands of the miners with respect to a further advance in wages and improvement of working arrangements. Unless such a commission had been provided for, no immediate resumption of work could have been expected on the part of the miners. And with such a commission sitting, there is ground for believing that whatever of mystery has surrounded the true conditions under which the miners take out coal will be cleared up. If the demands of the miners as to working time mean fewer hours in the mines, that fact should be clearly set forth. If their demands represent an attempt to secure more steady employment, predicated on a more constant flow of coal from the mines to the points of consumption, without any boggling over the question of temporary storage, that, too, ought to be dealt with unequivocally. The public is interested still. It is interested to see that the miners get fair pay, while the operators get a fair return on their investment. It is interested to see that adequate measures are taken to forestall strikes of this sort, so that whatever is unfair or wrong in the relations of those who mine and handle a commodity on which, as the country has just had evidence, the well-being of millions of people depends shall be dealt with and corrected before trouble can result. And, most of all, the public is interested to smoke out of this coal situation whatever it may be that enables the coal groups, whether operators

or miners, to bring about conditions that squeeze the public. It will not be enough to show that it can be done. The public knows that already. How it may be obviated should be made clear, to the end that, in future, instead of an endless chain of explanations, involving all sorts of factors, from slacking miners, to lack of cars, insufficient storage room, and a public indisposition to buy, the real situation may be disclosed and the public may have the coal it needs without delay and without extortion.

South Australia's Industrial Code

THE new industrial code which is under consideration by the State Parliament of South Australia is certainly nothing if not courageous. For a country, which has only recently passed through the experience of a strike like the South Australian shipping strike of last summer, to attempt such legislation as that involved in the new code shows a very strong determination indeed to carry the day for arbitration, against the strike, as a means of settling Labor disputes.

South Australia, in this matter, is not daunted by the apparent failures of the past eighteen years. During the whole of that time, the country has had an Arbitration Court for the settlement of all Labor difficulties. But, more and more, the tendency has been, as years have passed, for Labor to accept the court's decisions only when they approximated to its own views of the matter in dispute. This was notoriously the case in the shipping strike, for although, in the end, the men accepted the government proposals, it cannot be said that the authority of the Arbitration Court was fully vindicated. South Australia, however, convinced of the justice of arbitration, returns, in her new industrial code, to the attack with unabated vigor. "Any association of employers or employees," the code declares, "which, for the purpose of enforcing compliance with the demands of any employers and employees, orders its members to refuse to offer or accept employment, or to continue to employ or be employed, shall be deemed to do an act in the nature of a strike or lockout, according to the nature of the case, whether a lockout or strike actually takes place or not." And the maximum penalty for lockouts or strikes is fixed at £500.

With strikes thus pronounced to be absolutely illegal, the framers of the code proceed to erect the necessary machinery for settling trade disputes by arbitration. The proposals are very elaborate, requiring 375 clauses for their exposition. But perhaps the most important of them is that for the establishment of a new industrial court under the title of a Board of Industry. In this new court the employer and the employee are to sit in judgment on terms of absolute equality. The court is to consist of a president, who must be a judge of the Supreme Court, and four commissioners, two representing the employers and two representing the employees, and it is endowed with very wide powers. It will declare what is a living wage. It will schedule and group industries for the purpose of the appointment of industrial tribunals, and it will recommend the establishment or abolition of such tribunals. The court may be convoked at any time on the authority of the Minister of Industry, or of twenty employers, or the same number of employees, or by a registered association of either with a minimum membership of twenty. It will have full power to take evidence, and make determinations, and its awards are to remain in force for three years.

In every way, in fact, the new code renders recourse to the arbitrating authority as easy and as rapid as possible, and thus does away with, or at any rate reduces considerably, one of the great objections to the compulsory arbitration system, namely, its slowness. If the measure passes into law, as now seems likely, it can still, of course, only be rendered really effective by the loyalty of all concerned to constituted government. On this point, however, there seems to be a welcome hopefulness abroad, and, in any event, the splendid perseverance of South Australia in this matter of arbitration is, in itself, an invaluable contribution to the solution of the Labor problem the world over.

On Choosing Names

AS AN added proof of the versatility and attainments of American citizens, collectively, residents of some cities of the United States seem proud to point to the fact that all the streets of their home town are designated by names, not by numbers or letters. Such a literary accomplishment is no mean task, it may be supposed, especially in a city of the size and characteristics of Boston, for instance, where original building lines seem to have followed paths made by meandering herds of cattle faring forth in search of greener pasture spots. In many towns, early bisecting paths marked sharp angles, and abutting bluffs and quarries, or similar features, formed mazes and culs-de-sac. Thus it eventuated that a street, apparently starting out with the best intentions of becoming a highway of no mean pretensions, found its career suddenly limited by some more fortunate though no more ambitious rival. But neither its limited opportunity of expansion nor its circumscribed importance as a thoroughfare, in such a case as a Kingshighway or a Grand Avenue, prevented it from being ambitiously named. Those who stand as sponsors at the christening of streets apparently indulge a freedom of choice similar to that assumed by those who choose names for all the American-made sleeping cars, and by those who name some towns and cities, to say nothing of the naming of defenseless children.

A thoughtful Sabbath-day discourse was once delivered upon the wisdom and excellent taste displayed by Noah, to whom the speaker gave credit for having fittingly named the animals and birds which were the objects of his guardianship. It was pointed out that the designation of species was so well determined that no one, even the most thoughtless, would ever confuse the term "lion," for instance, with the term "chipmunk," or the term "elephant" with "rabbit" or "prairie chicken." The conclusion must have been, no doubt, granting the soundness of the speaker's premise, that there is, after all, something in a name. It was not explained, of

course, why the term "giraffe," for example, applied more euphoniously to an animal than to a kind of alfalfa, or why "Meadowbrook" should be painted on the side of a sleeping car.

In the naming of towns and embryonic cities, for which loyal citizens and zealous promoters are ambitious, there have been displayed, especially in the more recently populated portions of the country, some strange, if not unique, examples of what may be termed the composite taste of communities. The very breadth of the subject outlined is, of course, too great to admit of an attempt at specification. Besides, critical analyses of cities and villages, like those of their leading citizens, should be undertaken, if at all, only by those students of affairs who have yet to learn with what vigor a populace can defend even a misfit cognomen of its town or hamlet. It matters little, it seems, that not all the Eureka, the Zenith Cities, the Summits, and all the communities bearing the prefix "grand," never have been at all like the proud titles bestowed upon them. They may, however, like many things dear because of association, or a closer bond, be thoroughly satisfying to those claiming a right of possession.

And so perhaps it must be admitted that there is really little or nothing in the name. After all, it is the thing itself that counts, and this is, of course, as true of ships, horses, and dogs, as it is of towns, cities, elephants, and sleeping cars.

Notes and Comments

A TRAVELING man sends his laundry check to this newspaper to back up his statement that he had to pay a Boston laundry 45 cents, in 1919, for the washing of a shirt which he bought from a New York department store in 1918 for 70 cents. Of course, this does not prove that one should buy all his shirts in New York, or that he should never have them washed in Boston, but it is fairly good superficial evidence that the cost of living is high—if anybody still demands proof along that line! Somehow or another the incident brings to mind the old housekeeper's saying, that "three removes are as bad as a fire." If the traveling man's experience is to be accepted as typical, one might build a new maxim on it. Say, for example, "A shirt's squandered when twice laundered." Repeated often enough, some such dictum as that might be expected, in time, to bring down the cost of laundering—unless, forsooth, it raised the price of shirts!

As a mark of appreciation of the work done by Mr. Lowell Thomas, the American war correspondent, in promoting Anglo-American friendship, the English-speaking Union recently entertained Mr. Thomas at a luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant. His wonderful film-lecture on "Allenby in Palestine" has delighted huge audiences at Covent Garden and elsewhere. Memorable scenes enacted at such places as Jerusalem, Jericho, and Nazareth, and landscapes of historic fame photographed from an aeroplane have brought Palestine and Arabia vividly before the eyes of the Londoner. Nothing more beautiful was shown than the ruins of Petra, silent in the loneliness of the desert.

OFTEN enough called a town, New York City will before long have a town hall, a public forum for the free and impartial discussion of public affairs by the citizens. The plan goes forward as a means of restoring, in the complexity of modern municipal life, something of the wholesome common discussion of common interests that characterized the town meeting in which historically began community government in the United States. Such gatherings, of course, go far back of American history, and were pretty generally the starting point of representative government the world over. But the town hall disappeared in the growing American cities, and the city hall, symbol of professional politics and the management of municipalities by small groups of "practical politicians," took its place. What is significant, and a good sign for the future, is the growing realization that the town hall is necessary, and that the city hall, left to take care of things in its own way, has failed to meet the better requirements of municipal government.

A SIGNIFICANT fear is apparent in some British newspapers that the campaign of ridicule started against Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Johnson's behavior under it, have worked together to give the American representative of prohibition a sound position in the respect of the British public. A consistent opponent of prohibition admits that "the foe is no longer the silly old Stiggins of old"; and, as human nature goes, the elimination of the "silly old Stiggins" from the British mind when it considers the prohibition question, would in itself be a step in the right direction which would make it quite worth while for the anti-liquor organizations of England to have invited Mr. Johnson over. Nor is it unlikely that many men in the United States feel that they know this fellow-citizen better than before his crucial British experience, and discover a respect for him that adds its weight to the sum total of prohibition conviction in America.

ALTHOUGH comparatively few American and English readers, even if the work is widely read, are likely to become acquainted with the two volumes in which Prof. Paul R. Radosavljevich provides an answer to his own title-page question, "Who Are the Slavs?" the book will doubtless do useful work in acquainting English-speaking people with the new nations. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia had pretty well effaced the existence of the Slavs who were under their domination, and Professor Radosavljevich's two volumes make surprising reading. Fifty pages, for example, are necessary simply to record the names of Slavs who have become prominent in this, that, or the other branch of intellectual or artistic endeavor. One finds among them the names of Tesla, Pupin, Paderewski, and others whom the world has thought of for their achievements without thinking of their race. Himself a Slav, the professor in the American New York University has evidently done his work thoroughly.